The Outlook

APRIL 11, 1917

Offices, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

ıESIDENT WILSON CALLS 'ON CONGRESS TO ACT

Even more memorable than the President's address before ɔngress announcing the breaking of relations with Germany as his momentous declaration on April 2 before the Sixty-fifth ɔngress, specially assembled for the purpose, that a state of war ready exists, not only against American rights and lives, but, the President phrased it, against mankind and against all ıtions. The address was received with tokens of approval ıd courageous indorsement by Congress, by the American ·ess, and by the American people. No state paper of recent mes has been so almost universally praised, and its specific ɔommendations and general purport will in all probability be ɔllowed by appropriate and positive action by Congress before ıese words are read.

Single sentences scattered through the address will long be uoted as concise and admirably worded illustrations of its spirit. uch sentences are: "Property can be paid for; the lives of eaceful and innocent people cannot be;" "We will not choose ıe path of submission;" "We are now about to accept the age of battle with this natural foe to liberty, and shall, if neces- ıry, spend the whole force of the Nation to check and nullify s pretensions and its power;" "We have no quarrel with the ierman people. We have no feeling toward them but one of ympathy and friendship;" "A steadfast concert for peace can ever be maintained except by partnership of democratic ations;" and, finally, this eloquent passage from the President's oncluding paragraph:

> The right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

What does the situation as it stands and the action required rom Congress involve? President Wilson gives the answer to his question in a passage which must be quoted at some length ɔecause in general terms it indicates the programme of the Administration:

> With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my Constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it, and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.
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> What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the Governments now at war with Germany, and as incident to that the extension to those Governments of the most liberal financial credits in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs.
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> It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the Nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible.
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> It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines.
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> It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war, at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.
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> It will involve, also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-conceived taxation. I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed.

The specific measures to carry out this general plan will, the President announced, be embodied in bills having Governmental approval to be at once urged for action in Congress. Meanwhile the resolution presented on the following day in the Senate, and which will almost certainly have been acted upon by Congress before the end of the week in which the address was made, reads as follows:

> Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America; therefore be it
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> *Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has thus been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

Elsewhere we discuss the war situation as related to the action of the President, Congress, and the American people. No more striking or concise comment has been made than that of the German-American paper the New York "Staats-Zeitung:" "We see but one duty as soon as Congress has spoken the last word—America!"

THE WAR AGAINST AMERICA GOES ON

Cable despatches from Berlin via London declare (apparently with semi-official approval) that there will be no change in the German attitude because of the President's address or the expected action of Congress; "Germany will not declare war nor take any step to wage war against the United States." The despatch should have said, instead of "any step," "any new steps," for the sentence above quoted is immediately followed by the declaration that the submarine war will be continued as before, and that neither the United States nor other neutrals will be exempt. As a matter of law and fact, however, a new phase has come into the submarine war. When the American steamship Aztec was torpedoed off the island of Ushant, on April 1, by a German submarine, for the first time a German naval force deliberately attacked a United States naval force. The Aztec carried a gun, or guns, furnished by the United States Government, manned by a United States naval crew, and was commanded by a naval officer, Lieutenant Gresham. It is believed that one of the naval gun crew perished, and over twenty sailors are missing, several of whom undoubtedly have perished. Whether or not a gunner has been killed, it is certain that an American ship under the direct and immediate protection of the United States Government has been destroyed, and that in attacking that ship Germany fired not only upon the American flag but upon the American navy.

So long has the list of outrages on American rights at sea become that American sensitiveness to insult and injury has

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been blunted, but it should be stirred (as it was stirred in the case of Austin Hoy, the son and brother of the two women so pitifully murdered on the Laconia, who has now renounced his allegiance and enlisted in the British army) by the patriotic words uttered just before he sailed by the first mate of the Aztec, Ingolf J. Anderson, who was married only recently, and who may very probably be among those lost. Mrs. Anderson told a reporter: "My husband was born in Norway, but he is a naturalized citizen. 'I am not a coward,' he said, when I asked him to stay at home. 'I must serve my country. How would we sail our ships if I and others were afraid?'"

NEW SUCCESSES OF THE ALLIES IN THE WAR FIELD

From both the eastern and western fields of war cheering reports were received during the week ending April 4 from the armies of the Allies—our allies!

It is now clear that the British and French followed up the German retreat in the Somme section with marvelous rapidity and energy, despite the difficulties caused by the devastation of the intermediate country. It is at least probable also that their attacks near St. Quentin have found the Germans not entirely ready. General Haig's army was on April 3 reported to be within two miles of St. Quentin, and the French to be within three miles, while the guns of both were pounding the defenses of the city and have the connecting railways under fire. The Allies' line is so close both to St. Quentin and La Fère, and the advance along a front of over ten miles in the vicinity of those places has been so steady, that many observers believe that the original German line of defense is in serious danger of being broken.

In the eastern campaign a notable success has been made by the British troops in Palestine. The London despatches declare that these troops crushingly defeated a Turkish force of twenty thousand in a two days' battle, capturing the general commanding the Turkish division and all his staff. This action took place near Gaza, famous in Biblical lore for Samson's exploit in carrying away its gates. On the field of British advance in Mesopotamia there are reports that the British and Russian armies are approaching each other to the north of Bagdad, and that General Maude is ready for an immediate movement toward Mosul when the armies meet. A despatch of April 2 asserts that the British and Russian armies are only fifty miles apart (the Russians coming from the direction of Persia), while a second Russian army is engaging the Turks far north of Mosul.

GOOD APPOINTMENTS IN FINLAND

Mr. George Kennan, of The Outlook's staff, has just received the following cablegram from Baron Serge Korff, until recently Professor of Government and Constitutional Law in the University of Helsingfors, Finland:

> Hearty greetings. Free at last. Am Assistant Governor-General of Finland. (Signed) KORFF.

Baron Korff, who is one of the ablest of the Russian Liberals, has several times visited the United States, and when he was last here he spent a few days at Mr. Kennan's country home in Nova Scotia, fishing the trout pools of Cape Breton Island while he discussed with his host the future of the Russian bureaucracy and the Czar. His wife, the Baroness Korff, is the daughter of Rear-Admiral Van Reypen, of Washington, D. C.

This appointment, taken in connection with that of F. I. Rodichef as Minister for Finland, shows that the new Provisional Government is giving excellent officials to that long-oppressed but never conquered country. A better man than Baron Korff for the assistant Governor-Generalship could hardly be found, and the distinguished Constitutional Democrat Rodichef is almost ideally qualified for the place that he is to fill.

When, before the war, the then reactionary Duma passed the bill which deprived the Finnish Diet of the autonomous authority granted to it by Alexander I, the Black Hundred Deputy Purishkevitch exclaimed triumphantly from his seat, "It is the end of Finland!" But he could not see far into the future. Finland did not die, and under Rodichef and Baron Korff she will have a glorious renaissance. We may now say, with truth, "It is the beginning of Finland!"

CONGRESS AND UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

Now that the President in his address to Congress has outspokenly recommended universal military training and service the attention of the country will be directed to the definite proposals for such a system which Congress must consider at the present session. Two universal military training bills will be considered. One is known as the General Staff Bill, the other is the Chamberlain Bill. They are essentially the same in principle, although in one important detail there is a difference so marked that it amounts almost to a difference in principle.

The Chamberlain Bill provides, in brief, that every able bodied American young man when he reaches the age of nineteen years shall undergo a period of six months' military or naval training; that men thus undergoing training shall be transported, fed, and clothed by the Government during the training period; that members of religious sects whose creeds forbid the bearing of arms shall be trained in the non-combatant branches of the military or naval service; that no substitutes for training shall be accepted; that no man shall be exempt except members of the regular army and navy, persons physically unfit, or persons who are the sole support of a family that those who are exempt at nineteen years of age for physical disability or because their families are dependent upon them shall report each year for six years to be examined as to whether the exemption still holds; that notoriously bad characters or convicted criminals shall be trained in separate units; that no man shall hold office of any kind in the Government of the United States unless he can show a certificate of training or of exemption; that no firm or corporation may employ any man under the age of twenty-eight who cannot show a certificate of training or exemption; that the President shall determine whether citizens shall be trained for the army or navy, but that personal preference as to the branch of the service will be considered as far as possible; that men thus trained shall be liable to service in the army and navy on the call of the President up to twenty-eight years of age; and that every man trained in this way shall be supplied with and entitled to wear a distinguishing rosette showing the year's class to which the wearer belongs.

It will be seen from this brief statement that the Chamberlain Bill is thoroughly democratic, and that six months' training at nineteen or twenty years of age will not interfere with the school or college or other life-preparatory work which a young man may be engaged in, for the training can be done in the six months which are often taken by American young men for vacations.

The radical difference in the General Staff Bill is that the General Staff proposes a period of eleven months of intensive training for every young man of nineteen. This provision is perhaps based on the technical army point of view that no man can receive even the rudiments of the education of a soldier in less than a year. This, however, has not been the experience of Switzerland, and many experts on military affairs, as, for instance, General Leonard Wood and ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, approve of the shorter period named in the Chamberlain Bill.

The Outlook supports the Chamberlain Bill rather than that of the General Staff, and urges its readers to do so. It is a grave question whether American young men of nineteen, an age at which they are preparing for their life-work, should be asked to give up an entire year to training in the National service. They may, however, be asked to devote six months to that training. We believe that the fathers and mothers of the country who would not support the General Staff recommendation will support the Chamberlain plan, and that the Chamberlain plan, therefore, has an excellent chance of being adopted by Congress, while the General Staff plan has no chance at all.

THE MERIT SYSTEM

As was anticipated, the President has now issued what has been justly called one of the most progressive Executive Orders ever issued by any President. It stops the shameful spoils-mongering that has been going on in our post-offices for generations.

The Order compels appointment by civil service examination

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of all first, second, and third class postmasters. It is even more stringent than the Poindexter Bill, which passed the Senate, but not the House, a month and more ago, as it compels the appointment of the highest eligibles on the list instead of one of the first three.

The fourth-class postmasters, who were put under the merit system by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, have been since then appointed under a "rule of three"—that is to say, any one of the three highest stand men may be chosen. This rule has much to recommend it, because to select the highest stand man only might be a merely mechanical merit system. But, while postmasters might well be given freedom of choice among the highest eligibles on their lists, it may be that such freedom should not be had by the Chief Executive. Certainly the "rule of three" has made the Postmaster-General's life difficult, and has indirectly bothered Congressmen. The Civil Service Commission having certified three eligibles, what follows is that Congressmen are bombarded with petitions and requests to use their influence with the Postmaster-General to appoint this or that person. Thus at the very source of the merit system political influence seeks to creep in. The way to prevent the "rule of one" from becoming merely mechanical would seem to be to improve the methods of the Civil Service Commission, particularly in the direction of certifying eligibles who have not only large technical knowledge but who have also executive ability of a high order.

Be this as it may, the President deserves all possible credit for the step which he has taken. Yet it is already opposed by those who claim that the Executive is interfering with the Senate's right to confirm appointments to first, second, and third class postmasterships—the right not extending to those of the fourth class. It is true that no person who has been nominated for confirmation by the Senate is required to be classified or to pass an examination; but it is also true that the President may use any method he selects in choosing candidates before the nomination is made, as is now the case with consular appointments. Instead of being obliged to choose only those politically acceptable to local bosses, the President will now be enabled to choose the fittest, just as in the consular service, which by the Roosevelt and Taft Executive Orders has already been reclaimed from the spoils system. The Senate has not interfered with these services, though it still has the right of confirmation. Hence any complaint that President Wilson's Executive Order deprives the Senate of its right of confirmation is unfounded.

We have not hesitated to criticise adversely the present Administration because of its lack of progress in civil service reform—indeed, because it has taken certain backward steps. Hence it is now an especial satisfaction to chronicle the first practical extension of the merit system made under President Wilson. Great as is this extension, we even dare to hope that the President will not stop with his present action, but will proceed to attack the still sizable army of political agents on the Government pay-roll—the collectors of customs and internal revenue, and the United States marshals. All these—and even possibly the United States district attorneys—should also be put into the merit system.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN

The news from Great Britain concerning woman suffrage is certainly interesting. It is that the hitherto most powerful opponent of woman suffrage, ex-Premier Asquith, has become converted. He announced the cause of his change of view in these words, as reported: "Wherever one turns, women may be seen who, without detriment to the prerogatives of their sex, are performing work which, three years ago, would have been regarded as falling exclusively within the province of men; hence, after the war, a readjustment must take place in which women shall have as clear a right to speak as have men."

Thus the war has served to destroy a deep-rooted opinion which no other argument had sufficed to remove. And yet, in a recent British Cabinet, other arguments had sufficed to remove any feeling against woman suffrage which such members as Mr. Lloyd George (now Premier), Viscount Grey, and Viscount Haldane might have cherished. These men, however, warned the suffragists that they themselves had made their task much harder by their "mad wild work," to quote Mr. Lloyd George's words. He especially called attention to the bodily assaults upon Mr. Asquith, which had made it difficult for Mr. Lloyd George and his two colleagues in the Ministry to continue to labor for votes for women. The principal features of woman suffrage as presented in the legislative proposals considered by Mr. Lloyd George were:

1. That every woman who, if she were a man, would be entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector in respect of household qualifications; or who is the wife of a man entitled to be so registered, shall be entitled to be registered, and, when registered, to vote as a Parliamentary elector in the constituency in which she lives.
2. That a woman shall not be entitled to be registered unless she has attained the age of twenty-five years.
3. That a woman shall not be disqualified by reason of marriage from being registered and voting.

It may be that, in addition to the war record, the record of woman suffrage in the United States may have had something to do with inducing English conversions. Even so determined an opponent of woman suffrage as the London "Times" has been may have been dismayed at the discoveries of its own special correspondent in the United States, who, instead of finding too much fault with certain unfavorable conditions in the woman suffrage States, came to the conclusion that "there is . . . an insistence upon higher standards than men respect." Moreover, he did not find in the States where woman suffrage prevails any general desire to do away with it. Nor could he discover that decay of chivalry predicted by some anti-suffragists; on the contrary, "a common opinion," he said, "is that greater courtesy and chivalry prevail at public meetings since women were admitted to the franchise."

This was emphasized on Monday of this week in the House of Representatives at Washington, when Miss Jeannette Rankin, the first woman ever to be elected to the House, took her seat. Members of every political hue, together with representatives from the Senate, the Supreme Court, and the Diplomatic Corps, who were on the floor of the House to hear the President's Message, vied with each other in paying their respects to the new member. For the moment not even the President of the United States was so much the center of attention as was she. That she will appeal to the instinct of justice and chivalry among the members we do not doubt.

IS REVOLUTION IN GERMANY PROBABLE?

It is natural that the apparent ease with which Russia has gained self-government has in Germany raised hopes of a similar triumph of democracy there. In the Reichstag Socialists such as Bernstein and Leinert and in the press journals like "Vorwärts" and the Munich "Post" have spoken with astonishing freedom. The "Post," for instance, remarks: "By failing to introduce universal suffrage the Chancellor missed a golden opportunity of showing that Germany no longer was dominated by reactionary Prussia." And Leinert is reported as saying that the German nation would one day sweep Junkerism from the earth. Even before the Russian revolution Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg had declared that the German Empire must be democratized.

All this is most encouraging as to the future, and the Chancellor at least was only looking forward to possibilities beyond the war. But it would be ultra-optimistic to expect anything like an immediate political revolution in Germany. Prussianism is still in the saddle, and (unlike the condition in Russia) the army is the tool of autocracy. The Hindenburg type of patriotism is still rampant; it means absolute control by the group of Junkers, military heads, and imperialists; blind obedience from the people at large; the army as the exponent of might against right, at home or abroad.

Moreover, the very form of such representative government as Germany has stands in the way of a constitutional political revolution. Fourteen votes in the upper legislative branch, the Bundesrath, can defeat an amendment to the Constitution, and its members are appointed, not elected—seventeen out of fifty-eight by the Kaiser himself acting as King of Prussia, the others by the heads of the other German states. In the election

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to the Reichstag a complicated "rotten borough" system exists; for instance, twelve districts with 170,000 voters elect as many members as twelve districts with 1,900,000 voters. The wonder is that the Socialists have such strong representation as actually exists, and that the Reichstag dares ever to be anything but an echo of the Imperial will. After the war, no matter what the result, there will surely be such a pressure from restrained democracy that a remodeling leading to representative government must follow; but those who hope for revolution at once, whether by popular uprising or by political reconstruction, are, in all human probability, doomed to disappointment.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF GERMANY

When the political reconstruction of Germany begins, what should it mean? Here are some of the things needed:

Lessening of the caste spirit.
Limitation of class privileges.
Broader suffrage for the legislatures of the various states, particularly Prussia.
Redistribution of seats, conforming to the growth of city population, for the popular branch of the Imperial Parliament.
An Imperial Cabinet responsible to Parliament and not to the monarch.
The recognition of the largest political parties in Parliament—the Socialists—through membership in the Cabinet.
Democratization of the army.
Disestablishment of the Church.

That the opponents of autocracy and militarism are growing more audacious daily is shown by such additional incidents as that when Deputy Hofmann, a radical Socialist, ridiculing a complete German victory, declared:

> When we attain this, no German soldier will be left alive. The German nation is bleeding for the sins of those in power. . . . Absolutism has hurled Germany into the horrors of war and turned the whole world against us. This feudalistic Government must go.

And Deputy Kunert, answering the Vice-Chancellor and referring to Russia, retorted, amid Socialist applause:

> Because I compared German reactionaries with Russian revolutionists you say I insulted the Fatherland. I should be proud if such progress were made in our country as has been made in the Russian Empire.

The two wings of the Socialists find expression in "Vorwärts," the Socialist organ of Berlin. Speaking for the majority group, the conservative Socialists, their leader, Philipp Scheidemann, asks:

> Why postpone till to-morrow what is absolutely necessary to-day [Prussian electoral reform], what even the King himself declared years ago was one of the most urgent matters of the business of the state? . . . The Prussian people, as well as the other German states, will stand as one man at his [the Chancellor's] side if he acts decisively.

Speaking of continued warfare with Russia, "Vorwärts" itself thus tersely summarizes the radical Socialist view:

> We shall not be fighting against Czarism, but against an alliance of democratic peoples which wishes to break Germany, the last bastion standing for reaction. . . . Shall the world say that all the nations on earth are free except Germany?

But deeds speak louder than words. Dr. Franz Mehring has been elected to the seat of Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the lower house of the Prussian Landtag. Dr. Mehring is a member of the Socialist minority which is opposed to the war and which was led by Dr. Liebknecht up to the time of his imprisonment on charges of treason. The new Deputy has also incurred the displeasure of the authorities, and at one time was put under "preventive arrest."

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG

On the last day of March the formal transfer to the United States of the Danish West Indian group of islands took place. In Washington a Treasury warrant for twenty-five million dollars was handed to the Minister of Denmark with some ceremony, and at the capital of the islands, St. Thomas, the Danish flag was formally lowered and the American flag raised. In handing the warrant to the Danish Minister Secretary Lansing remarked that by so doing there was saved the trouble of transporting forty-eight tons of gold, which would be the weight of twenty five million dollars. A despatch was immediately sent to the American naval officer stationed at the islands, saying, "You may receive the islands in the name of the Government of the United States." And simultaneously the Danish Minister to the United States sent a message to the Danish Governor to give possession of the islands.

In accordance with the wish of the people of the islands, they will retain the ancient title, the Virgin Islands, instead of being given a new name, as had been suggested by some people in this country. There are fifty of these islands, only three of which are of any importance. St. Thomas, the largest island, has one of the finest harbors in the West Indies. Less important are St. Croix and St. John. The main product of the islands is sugar. Commercially the islands are, of course, of small value compared with the price paid, but from the point of view of military and strategic value they are almost priceless to the United States.

GENERAL GOETHALS'S NEW WORK

Instead of the Administration at Washington, it is the administration of the new Governor of New Jersey which is to gain prestige through General George W. Goethals. He has just accepted the position of State Engineer, created by the present Legislature.

He will thus have charge of the construction of the new State highway system, and will counsel concerning the coast and interior canals, and especially concerning the proposed trans-State ship canal, the water-front development on the New Jersey side of New York Harbor, the tunnels under the Hudson River, and the bridges over the Delaware River.

While this appointment will doubtless add immensely to Governor Edge's administration, it is of far more than mere State significance. It will serve to concentrate public attention more than ever on the highway. This trend has already been emphasized by the course of affairs in France and Italy, where the war has resulted in emphasizing the value, not of railways, but of *chaussées*, or main highways, upon which much motor-trucking has taken place. This result in France is natural, because in Europe the highways came long before the railways.

While in this country, on the other hand, the railway often preceded the highway, now, with the development of the automobile, the ordinary road is seen to be even more essential to the farmer. When a State like New Jersey ventures to ask the services of one who has justly earned an international reputation because he has built the Panama Canal, and when such a constructor is willing to give his services for the time being to a single State, there is new promise for the development of roads in this country.

PRISONERS' MAIL

Our attention has been called to a most interesting little pamphlet entitled "Prisoners' Mail." It is written by the Hon. J. J. Sanders, Parole Clerk of the Arizona State Prison at Florence, Arizona. The purpose and the character of the pamphlet are well described by its sub-title, which is as follows: "Summary showing Medieval Custom being practiced in the Restriction of the Mail of the Inmates of most American State Prisons." Mr. Sanders gives a report of what each of the forty-eight States does with regard to the prisoners' mail. New York, for example, until recently, allowed prisoners to write only one letter a month, and to receive weekly papers and current magazines but no daily papers. Under the reforms largely influenced by Thomas Mott Osborne, the restriction on letter-writing in New York has lately been removed. California permitted the prisoners to write only one letter a month until recently. This restriction has also been lately removed. Indiana allows prisoners to write two letters a month; Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania one letter a month, and Virginia one letter every two months. Arizona gives its prisoners an unlimited daily mail privilege. Subscriptions to all the leading American magazines and periodicals and several of the leading daily news

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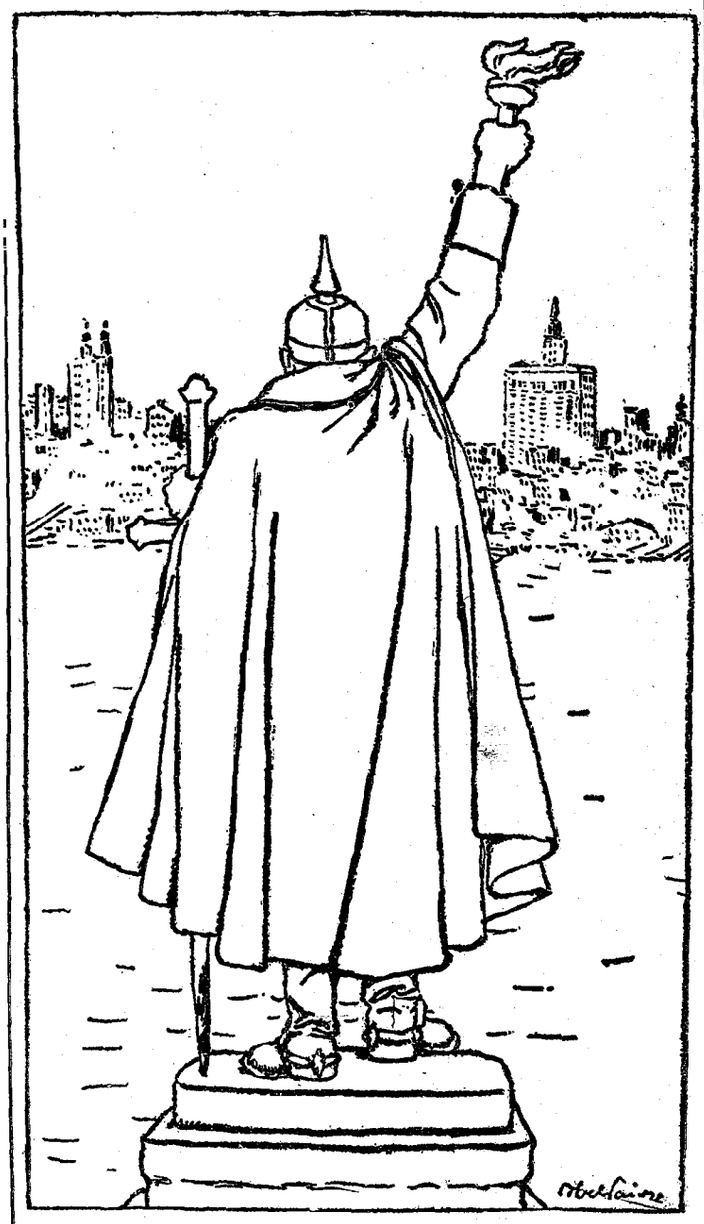
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Abel Faivre in L'Echo de Paris



BEFORE NEW YORK

THE STATUE OF TYRANNY ENKINDLING THE WORLD

Cesare in the New York Evening Post

"A MASTERFUL RETREAT"

Greene in the New York Evening Telegram

THE SPRING CATALOGUE

Richards in the Philadelphia North American

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papers are paid for by the State, and these periodicals and newspapers are placed in the library for the use of all the prisoners.

Mr. Sanders points out the fact that five hundred thousand persons pass through American prisons every year. The prime source of this great stream of unfortunate humanity is ignorance. Everything should be done to give the prisoner the opportunity to cultivate and train his intelligence, and Mr. Sanders rightly says that a great factor in accomplishing this is a familiarity with current events and the communication with relatives and friends who really wish to help the prisoner. His comment on this need of prison reform can scarcely be improved upon, and we therefore give it to our readers:

> The privilege of writing and receiving letters is greatly restricted in the great majority of American State prisons. A few of the States allow free and unrestricted mail privileges. No prison riots occur in the States that grant the inmates the privilege of writing as many letters as they desire to their friends and relatives. The reason is simple, for their minds are occupied with wholesome and elevating thoughts. Nothing will make a person more morose and sullen than to be denied the God-given liberty of communication with his loved ones and his own dearest friends. The wonder to me is that there are not more riots in the penal institutions denying the inmates the privilege of communicating with their loved ones whenever they desire. Put yourself in the place of the one who is denied the right to write and receive letters, magazines, and newspapers. In ten days of such treatment you would be a fit subject for the alienists, yet State governments expect to make persons fit for the day of liberty by these insane and abominable restrictions. "Let there be light" was the greatest thought on record in this universe. It is time for the powers that be in American prisons to let there be more light within prison walls.

Those who are interested in practical and intelligent prison reform may well write to Mr. Sanders for a copy of his pamphlet, and then see what they can do to influence their own communities to follow the good example set by the State of Arizona.

LIQUOR LAWS IN DENMARK

Since February 28, 1917, the Kingdom of Denmark has prohibited any sale of spirits. While importation has not been prohibited, imported spirits cannot be resold by importers. The term "spirits," as interpreted in Denmark, comprises whisky, cognac, liquors, etc., but not wine, beer, or denatured spirits.

Such a form of temperance may prove to be the best for the health and morals of many countries. The experience of Russia and France, where vodka and absinthe, respectively, have been prohibited, shows that the rigid exclusion of beverages containing a considerable proportion of alcohol rids the community of its most dangerous element—its drunkards. It is not so easy to get drunk on light wines and beers, which contain a comparatively small and innocuous proportion. In Denmark, for example, a man who wants to drink can get only a mild and innocuous drink. He must thus satisfy himself with a beverage which, in ordinary quantities, is non-intoxicating.

It is admittedly difficult to solve the liquor problem. But the ultimate solution for some countries may be found to be not in license, on the one hand, or in national prohibition, on the other. It may be found in the temperance indicated by the Danish law.

GERMANY, JAPAN, MEXICO

Unfortunately, there has been too much ground for belief that the Carranza Government in Mexico has turned a listening ear to the proposals of Germany. When the revelation was made by President Wilson of the attempt of the German Government to seduce both Mexico and Japan into an understanding, if not alliance, hostile to the United States, the Japanese Government instantly repudiated the idea as monstrous. Nevertheless, Germany's approach to Japan has renewed the outcry in this country on the part of the anti-Japanese press that Japan is secretly planning to withdraw from her alliance with Great Britain and enter a new alliance with Russia and Germany so that she may be free to make war upon the United States. There is undoubtedly a coterie in Japan which is pro-Russian, and another coterie which is pro-German, but there is a striking bit of evidence that neither the Japanese Government nor the Japanese people as a whole have any desire to substitute a German alliance for the British alliance.

For twenty-five years an American, Mr. Henry Willard Denison, was the legal foreign adviser in international affairs of the Japanese Foreign Office. On his death, in 1913, the Foreign Office felt that it could, to use the phrase of the street, "go it alone," and from 1913 to 1916 no foreign adviser was employed by the Foreign Office in its various diplomatic negotiations. But it was found by experience that Japan is not yet ready to carry on the complicated and delicate negotiations of foreign affairs without the advice of a trained and experienced Westerner. So many mistakes were made that influential publicists of Japan protested, and the Foreign Office has now renewed the practice of employing a legal adviser from the Occident.

Whom did they employ? A Russian? A German? Not at all. They engaged Mr. Thomas Batty, a distinguished British international lawyer. Is it likely that, if the inner circle of the Japanese Government had even been entertaining the idea of a break with Great Britain and an alliance with Germany, the Foreign Office would have employed an Englishman as an adviser in its diplomatic and foreign negotiations?

RELIGION IN THE CANAL ZONE

For a dozen years the United States has occupied a strip of land ten miles wide across the Isthmus of Panama along both sides of the Panama Canal. The Canal's construction days are over; it has been about two years in operation, and conditions as to population in the Zone are taking on permanent form.

The Zone's population may be divided into three classes: first, the unskilled laborers, mainly West Indian Negroes; second, the skilled operating force of American citizens, numbering, with their families, some eight or nine thousand, engaged in the Canal's administration and operation; finally, the military defense force, now seven thousand soldiers, who will shortly be increased to about twenty-five thousand. These are the permanent elements. But there is also a considerable floating population, consisting of travelers and of the crews of vessels in the Canal's ports.

The largest centers of life are the city of Panama, with a total population of over 60,000, and the city of Colon, with about 30,000. Then follow Balboa and Ancon, Pacific ports with civilian white populations of some 3,400 and 1,800 respectively; Cristobal, an Atlantic port, with a white civilian population of about 2,500; Pedro Miguel, at the Pacific locks and the headquarters of the dredging division, and Gatun, at the Atlantic locks, with white civilian populations of, say, 1,400 and 1,100 respectively.

For the immense majority of the people, who are in the Government service, good wages, fair family quarters and passable bachelor quarters, proper hours of labor, excellent water and electric light, sufficient free fuel, schools (including high schools), and recreation grounds are provided free by the United States.

But something else is needed—religion. At the old cities of Panama and Colon the spiritual and moral element has been a Roman Catholicism of the Spanish colonial type, and, though Protestant missions have been established, the lottery still flourishes, and the Zone employee loses much money by it and much more moral tone, while the red-light districts are conspicuous out of all ordinary proportion. Such influence extends to the smaller places, where most of the inhabitants are young, and where many have not felt much degree of responsibility; they have found it difficult to retain church-going habits if they had them or to form them if they had not.

To deal with these people a group of earnest religious men representing a number of denominations have formed what is known as the Union Church. It holds preaching services at two points in the Zone twice every Sunday, at two others once every Sunday, and at four or five others occasionally. It maintains six Sunday-schools and has established two others at military posts. It has three pastors. It holds its services in buildings whose use is granted by the Government, but it has the exclusive use of only two of these even on Sunday. Its congre-

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ations are gratifyingly increasing, and are outgrowing the uildings provided, while the larger Sunday-schools are badly vercrowded. New buildings are necessary. They should be omparable in character to the other permanent buildings of ie communities; wooden structures in the Panama climate ave to be practically reconstructed in ten years or sooner. As n evidence of what is needed in religious edifices, it is but ecessary to mention that the sum of $550,000 has been llotted by the Government for school buildings, now under onstruction, at Balboa, Cristobal, Ancon, Pedro Miguel, and iatun. Surely half of this sum might well be spent on church uildings, which should contain some institutional features. 'ontributions, marked for use in the Canal Zone, may be sent o Mr. Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second 'treet, New York City.

The Outlook echoes ex-Secretary Stimson's comment on this ppeal: "I know of no place where religious work is more ieeded or where it could do more to stiffen the moral fiber of a vorthy young American population."

A NECESSARY QUARANTINE LAW

Agriculture has long suffered unwarrantably from pests—he alfalfa weevil, the boll weevil, the grape phylloxera, for intance.

This is especially true of that great department of agriculture, he Forest Service—a service which embraces privately owned is well as publicly owned forests. They have had to face the nslaught of the brown-tail moth, the chestnut blight, and ow the pine blister rust, which threatens the white pines of the United States and Canada, valued at over $350,000,000. The nly way to control the disease seems to be to eradicate in the eighborhood of white pines the currant and gooseberry bushes, both wild and cultivated, on which the rust propagates and spreads to the pines, and to institute strict quarantine laws.

The pine blister rust has not heretofore been widely prevalent in America. It now exists in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Hence it is necessary to quarantine these States, together with portions of other States, prohibiting the movement from them to other States of five-leaved pine nursery stock and of currant and gooseberry stock. In addition, the movement of this stock from the most seriously infected States (the New England States and New York) to the less seriously infected States should also be prohibited, as should be the importation of all currant and gooseberry plants from Europe and Asia.

It is a satisfaction to know that these three things are now being done, and that our Government can follow the examples of Germany, Austria, France, Holland, and Switzerland in enforcing quarantines. Among the measures passed by the Sixty-fourth Congress the new Quarantine Law has escaped general notice, perhaps because it was passed on Sunday, March 4, just before adjournment. It is one of two amendments to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, added because of the urgent plea made by the American Forestry Association. The first of these amendments appropriated $300,000 for the investigation and eradication of the pine blister rust. The second gave to the Federal Horticultural Board of the Department of Agriculture authority to declare effective quarantines against tree and plant diseases. Existing law permitted the Board to declare a quarantine only where a dangerous plant or insect infestation was known to exist. Of course such quarantine was manifestly inadequate. The Board needed the power to declare a quarantine wherever quarantine should be necessary to prevent the spread of the infestation.

All lovers of the forest and all who are interested in forestry in any way will be relieved to know that at last our Government has the power to deal effectively with disease, and has taken three necessary measures to that end.

WORK AMONG WAR PRISONERS

One is constantly astonished at the varied forms of human help and sympathy that are offered to soldiers in the trenches and the prisoners of war in the European struggle. It is right and proper that the first attention should be given to the physical well-being and material comfort of these men in the form of food, clothing, and medical and surgical attention. But the mind and spirit must not be forgotten. Students of prison reform tell us that mental occupation is as necessary as physical food if men in confinement are to be kept from going mad. One of the organizations in this country that is endeavoring to help war prisoners from the mental and spiritual side is the Gospel Committee for Work among War Prisoners. In a recent address before a group of men and women interested in the work of this Committee, the Rev. John Henry Jowett, the distinguished pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York, said some things encouraging not only to the members of this particular committee, but to men and women everywhere who are overwhelmed by the horrors of this war. Among other things he said:

"When I went over to Britain this year, I went exceedingly hungry to find something that might be regarded as in some way a counterpart, or as some sort of offset, to all the bloodshed and horrors and pains of war. And you have not to go very far before you find things that perhaps do not counterbalance war, but that do lessen or lighten or bring some comfort into these horrors. There never was a day when there was more chivalry in the world than now, there never was a day when there was more sacrifice than just now, and there never was a day when women were so fine as they are now. . . .

"If you have not seen a military camp, think of it, exercise your imagination. Is there anything on earth that could be more dreary than the lot of a prisoner of war? Nothing to do from morning to night, and from morning to night wandering about like caged beasts—a dreary, monotonous, unrelieved waste, scarcely a bit of color in the stretches of almost endless gray. It is the dead level of the life in these prison camps that I think gives us our opportunity. These men are open to any kind of distraction; it comes as a welcome thing. An entertainment or a concert or any kind of interlude in the monotony comes as a great light. If that is so in Britain and other countries, how is it in Germany? Germany has almost an incalculable company of prisoners. In the early days of the war she picked up the Russian prisoners by countless thousands, and it is believed that in Germany and Austria the prisoners from the hostile countries are about two millions. They come from all directions; they come from the Siberian prairies, they come from the mountains of the Caucasus, they come from the plains of Asia Minor. Now Germany has opened the doors. She allows the New Testament to pass in among the Russian prisoners. . . . Here are vast masses of people to whom the word of life will be a most incomparable distraction, and Germany has given permission to take that word to them. While they have nothing else, not even the distraction of daily labor, while they have no other kind of reading, while they are enduring the wearisomeness of one another's unrelieved company, to have the Gospel of St. John to read or a portion of the 'Pilgrim's Progress'—it is a tremendous thing."

Those who are interested in the work which Dr. Jowett thus so vividly describes may send their contribution to the treasurer of this Committee, Mr. Edwin M. Bulkley, of the well-known banking firm of Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York City.

A UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR HIGHER STUDIES IN WASHINGTON

In May, 1916, there was held, upon call by Professor McElroy, of Princeton, a conference composed of representatives of the departments of history and political science in Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, and Johns Hopkins Universities, and in the Universities of Pennsylvania and Michigan, and of representatives of the Library of Congress and of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The conference discussed a plan for the establishment in Washington of a residential center where graduate students might utilize the opportunities for research afforded by the libraries, archives, and other collections of the National Government. It was

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decided that American universities should co-operate in the establishment of such a center. Professor Munro, of Harvard University; Professor Beard, of Columbia University; Professor Hart, of Harvard University; Mr. Gaillard Hunt, of the Library of Congress; and Mr. Waldo Leland, of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, were appointed a Committee to plan the organization. This Committee now presents the results of its deliberations.

The center will be international in character in so far as the co-operation of other American universities than those of the United States may be secured.

The Committee contemplates the appointment of a permanent director, to secure the services from time to time of visiting professors, to provide short courses to be given by them, and to arrange for conferences by officials and scholars.

Another important feature is that of community life. Students from different universities will come together and derive mutual stimulus from discussion of their special problems.

The Committee has in mind the rental, and possibly later the purchase, of one or more suitable houses in the immediate vicinity of the Library of Congress. Here will be provided separate arrangements for men and women, with private rooms and common living-rooms. It will be necessary, certainly at first, to charge a moderate room rental, not to exceed $3 a week to residents. Residents will be obliged to pay for their own transportation to and from Washington, unless that should be provided for by their respective universities.

With a generous endowment the center should in time give pecuniary assistance to students. The expenses of establishing the center and of maintaining it during the first year will amount to about $7,000. The annual expense thereafter will be in the neighborhood of $4,000. The chief burden of the expense will be met by annual payments from the contributing universities, but the plan should make so strong an appeal to the friends of the various institutions that they will, we hope, contribute to its establishment.

THE PRESIDENT, CONGRESS, AND THE WAR

AMERICA has at last placed herself where for months she has belonged.

President Wilson, the servant of the people, has obeyed the people's conscience. He had hoped that by keeping out of war the Nation might serve as an arbiter or mediator, rendering its decision between the nations, not as an impartial judge, but as an advocate of democracy and peace. To the President's expression of this hope millions of his countrymen lent ready ears. That the hope was futile from the first others of his fellow-countrymen have clearly seen. These have had to exercise great patience. While the President has been patient with Germany some Americans have had to be patient with the President, and have waited during many anxious months for that which they knew must inevitably come and which now has happened. It is these Americans who last week read with the profoundest satisfaction and relief, and with a gratitude exceeding their powers of expression, President Wilson's great address.

A DECISION FOR THE RIGHT

The very fact that the duty which the President has now performed is one which he hoped might not be imposed upon him gives to this utterance a significance which it otherwise would not have. It is to Woodrow Wilson's lasting honor that, having decided to do this duty, he did it with completeness, candor, courage. There is not in this utterance of the President's that calls the Nation to arms a phrase or word that indicates wavering of purpose or avoidance of any issue.

Every issue involved in this decision he has met squarely and answered right.

Shall we count Germany's offense merely the interference with American interests or a challenge to the world? The President answers: "It is a war against all nations."

Shall we submit or resist? The President answers: "We will not choose the path of submission."

Shall we resist by armed neutrality or war? The President answers: "Armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable . . . I advise that the Congress . . . accept the status of belligerent which has been thrust upon it."

Shall it be a war of defense or a war of suppression? The President answers: "And that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war."

Will this mean dependence upon men who may volunteer or resort to men chosen ultimately by the democratic method of universal service? The President answers: "It will involve the immediate addition . . . [of] at least five hundred thousand men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service."

Does this mean war by the United States alone or by joining the Allies? The President answers: "It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the Governments now at war with Germany."

What makes the President's Message one of the great state papers of our time is not its language, though that is polished and balanced; it is not even its committal of the country to armed resistance in the presence of autocratic aggression; it is that it states the nature of the conflict into which we are entering, the objects for which we should fight, and, in unmistakable language, the full, unrestricted participation which we should take in that conflict.

Let President Wilson put by his action the effective power of the Government behind these words, and he will live through coming generations as one of America's great Presidents.

THE ULTIMATE TEST OF DEMOCRACY

Into this war no statesman has led America, and therefore into it America has gone leaderless. Public opinion has led the President, and not the President public opinion.

For this war no leaders in the Government have prepared America; and therefore into it America, after two years and a half of warning, goes unprepared. Because Congress has steadily refused to prepare the country for what the decision of Congress must inevitably bring, and because Congress has been afraid of war, and therefore afraid of thinking enough about war to prepare against it, whatever preparation has been made and can now be made must, for the most part, be the result of public and private initiative on the part of volunteers.

In this respect the United States is repeating in its own way the experiences of the other democracies that are fighting Germany.

France is carrying on its war against Germany under a Parliament that was elected before the war on a pacifist issue.

England entered the war under the guidance of a Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, whose motto was not leadership, but "Wait and see."

Belgium entered the war, happily, under a great royal leader, but totally unprepared because of the opposition of the democratic leaders of Belgium to plan for an adequate army.

Italy entered the war honeycombed with German influence and weakened by the pacifist agitation of extreme syndicalist Socialists.

Russia entered the war with her democracy fettered by an autocracy more devoted to the interests of the enemy than to the interests of Russia.

In the case of each of these democracies that are fighting Prussianism the people themselves, for one reason or another, have been either misled or have been without real leaders. It has been democracy itself in spite of misleaders or lack of leaders that has fought this war. So it will have to be in the United States.

The greatest war in all time has thus not only been a test of democracy, but a test of democracy at its weakest. If self-government and civic freedom can stand this test, they can stand any test.

The miracle is not only that they are standing the test, but that they are growing stronger under the test.

A year ago even some believers in democracy questioned

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hether, after all, it could endure in the face of autocratic effi-ency. To-day, with the dilatory Asquith supplanted by the adical and decisive Lloyd George, with the French people rganized as they have never been organized before, and with 'zarism overthrown in Russia, and, on the other hand, with 'urkish autocracy made ridiculous, Austrian autocracy on the rink of disaster, and even German autocracy subjected to the eproaches of Germans themselves, the situation has been trans-ormed—it is no longer democracy, but autocracy, that is on rial.

Perhaps it is just as well, therefore, that the United States hould go into the war as it is going. If democracy is to be osted, the test may as well be applied at the foundation—the verage man.

EFFECTIVE MEASURES

In the light of our own experience, as well as of our Allies', t is plain that this is to be not only a people's war in its origin, ut also a people's war in the way it is carried on.

It is the people who have brought the President and Con-ress to make this war upon the enemy of all peoples. It is he people who must bear the burdens, force the fighting, nsist upon the necessary measures, and hold fast until the ictory.

While the President was stating that we had no interest in he causes of the war, it was the people who saw that the war vas one between autocracy and democracy.

When the President was saying that those who urged pre-aredness were "nervous and excited," it was the people who hrough their voluntary organizations were making their will nown that the Nation should prepare.

When the President spoke of a nation as being sometimes "too proud too fight," it was the people who made their willing-ess to fight known to Congress and to the President.

And when the President was saying that the desirable thing was "peace without victory," it was the people who were accu-mulating in their own minds and wills such a determination for the defeat of Germany, the people's enemy, that now the Presi-dent has set his hand to a war which can end only by victory over that which he calls "an irresponsible Government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck."

So the people themselves, having forced their Government into this war, must force their Government to take effective measures.

They must require of their representatives in both executive and legislative departments—

That they use every effective resource;

That they make a complete and effective alliance with the nations that are fighting in this common cause;

That they count as their enemies all who do the Prussian's bidding—Turk, Bulgarian, and Austrian—in other lands, and disloyalists at home;

That they see to it that on this occasion every capable man who volunteers for service be accepted and placed where he can do most good, and at the same time that no one capable of service escape on the ground that he has not volunteered—in other words, that the use of volunteers shall not interfere with universal service, or that universal service shall not interfere with the use of volunteers;

That not only men and women according to their ability be called upon to serve, but that property be equitably laden with the burden of this task of war;

That the Government devise measures for promoting and aiding the people to exercise thrift, since every dollar saved means one dollar more available for use in this stupendous task.

NOT SOIL, BUT SOUL

Since this is a people's war, we must remember that it is fought for the people's rights.

And if ever it was the duty of a nation to fight for the peo-ple's rights, that duty rests on America to-day.

In other lands tradition may unite the people, but there is no tradition that unites the American of New England ances-try with the American who has just taken out his naturalization papers. In other lands the common heritage of art may unite, but Americans have no art inheritance. In other lands even social distinctions may unite the people, but in America social distinctions do not unite but divide. There is one thing Amer-ica, all America, has in common. This is the faith in the uni-versal right to life and liberty.

It is the faith in this right, the hope that it will be established, the devotion to the maintenance of that right, that makes Amer-ica a Nation.

It is upon this right that Prussia has made war.

Prussia has intrigued to invade America's soil, but she has committed a worse offense, for she has tried to destroy that which is America's soul. The real idealist is not the one who says that if Germany invaded our soil we should rise up as men to resist her, but we should not resist until she touches our soil; the highest idealist is he who has left American soil to fight on other soil or in the air above the earth the Power that is a menace to the soul of America. The real idealist is not the one who thinks we need no part in this war because the British navy is keeping from our shores the enemy of mankind and who takes occasion in this place of safety to criticise and find fault with Great Britain, whose protection he enjoys; the real idealist, on the contrary, is the one who, not satisfied with being protected in his person, undertakes to bear his part in protect-ing by his person the common and universal and inalienable right to life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of happiness, against which Germany has been and is making war.

At last what some Americans have done America itself is now about to do. Instead of turning other people's cheeks to the smiter (which is neither manly nor Christian), those who are serving the cause of democracy in the trenches of Europe are laying their own cheeks, their own bodies, their own lives, be-fore the smiter that ideals of life may survive.

PEYOTE

There is no inconsiderable danger that this country, absorbed in the great problems of war measures and interested in the ful-fillment of its philanthropic duties toward oppressed and suffer-ing peoples abroad, will forget its unquestioned and immediate duty to dependent peoples at home. That the Indians in the West, recognized as wards of our Nation, are suffering under an appalling and continuing calamity is, in our judgment, after some careful study of the problem, unquestionable, and the con-tinuance of this calamity is due, not to a lack of careful investi-gation by the proper authorities, but to the absorption of the attention of Congress by other questions. On February 2, 1916, Mr. Gandy introduced a bill "to prohibit the traffic in peyote, including its sale to Indians, introduction into the Indian coun-try, importation and transportation, and providing penalties therefor." This bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and has the approval, we believe, of that Committee, of the Indian Bureau, and of the Department of the Interior. The investigations by the Office of Indian Affairs brought reports from Indian agents and others in the field embodied in over two hundred typewritten pages. The very amplitude of the material makes it almost impossible for a busy Congressman to examine it. We hope the summary which follows may be of some service to our representatives in Congress, and may do something to stimulate a public opinion outside of Congress urging to legis-lative action in this matter.

Peyote, also called mescal buttons, is a cactus imported from Mexico; it produces results upon the user somewhat analo-gous to those produced by opium and by hasheesh. The few defenders of its use present three arguments against its prohi-bition:

I. That it has some medical uses, as opium has. This is ques-tionable.

II. That it destroys the appetite for whisky. This is also questionable, the witnesses on this subject being about equally divided. But there is practical agreement that if it has such an effect the remedy is worse than the disease.

III. That it has become an instrument used in the religious worship of the Indians, and that it is not legitimate to interfere with their religious worship. If it were true that any practice employed in religious worship can never be interfered with,

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there would be nothing to prevent setting up in any of our cities a pagan temple, with prostitutes offering themselves under the name of religion as ministers to lust.

The reports from the field of the effect of peyote on its users contain three or four accounts of the personal experience of those who have made use of it. We select one of these accounts, given by an Indian, partly because it is less technical than those given by scientific experimenters, partly because its *naïveté* furnishes a good illustration of its so-called religious effect on members of the Indian race:

> Now the first peyote that I took I drunk something about four cupful of tea. And its effects on me, that I seen, I do not want them again. I thought myself, that must be the devils. Why their ears stuck out above their heads, and they made all kinds of faces, they made fun of me; and turn over again and sometimes and dance around me. They stuck their tongue out and made fun of me. I never paid any attention to them. I stayed right with my peyote, and I prayed God. That is the first time.
>
> And then had effect once again. There was my girls—they was not married. I have three of them. When we was in there, the peyote meeting, why the peyote took effect on me, and I was praying myself, "And for the homeless and for the poor," and the fire was blazing up bright. I saw a ladder come from heaven and set right down at the end of the fireplace. Ladder was just as fine as could be made. And I seen two little fellows—about so tall—(Mr. W. indicates to Mr. L.)—come out of the fire. They wore black suits and black hats both of them little fellows they went up to heaven on that ladder, and never came down.

We hardly need say to our readers that this is not religion, that it has no tendency to promote religion, that it has exactly an opposite tendency, since it leads the user to imagine that religion is something else than living a pure, honest, upright, kindly, and reverent life. There is a practically unanimous testimony from all missionaries, and apparently from all those interested in the moral and religious welfare of the Indian, that its intoxicating effects seriously interfere with the religion of good morals. It is equally deleterious ethically and physically. It excites the sexual passions. In the words of one of the writers, "its use among some of the Indians is more of a drunk and carousal than a religious service." Our space does not allow us to quote at length from these official reports. We must content ourselves with stating the substance of these reports in single sentences. According to the practically unanimous testimony of these witnesses, peyote has the same poisonous effect as liquor or as opium—effects so marked that it is called "dry whisky." While producing abnormal awakening of the imagination, it saps the nervous energy and will power and gradually destroys energy, clearness of thought, and persistent purpose. It does not produce violence, as does alcohol, but is followed by a greater stupor. It unfits the user for the discharge of ordinary industrial and business functions; injuriously affects the stomach, the liver, and the heart, producing dizziness and nausea, destroying the mucous coating of the stomach. It has in some instances produced blindness, led to suicide, and caused death. Probably nowhere in the country has there been a better opportunity for a study of the effects of peyote on the Indians than in Oklahoma, and as far back as 1899 Oklahoma passed a statute prohibiting its use on any Indian reservation or Indian allotment and its sale to any allotted Indian in the Territory, except as a medicine prescribed by a professional physician.

Mr. Gandy's bill, which was left unenacted by the last Congress will be reintroduced, and it ought to be pushed forward to speedy enactment, as it can be if Mr. Gandy receives the co-operation of his colleagues; for the use of peyote, promoted partly by financial interests, partly by unscrupulous Indian leaders opposed to anything which promotes Indian civilization, and partly a debasing superstition, is working a widespread evil among the Indian tribes which can be prevented only by prompt and vigorous legislative action.

THE WAR CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

AS I journeyed towards Washington in the early morning of the 2d of April, I judged from the news headlines that the town that day might be the stirring scene of clashing mobs of pacifists and patriots. Nothing could be further from the fact. The crowds were not unusual. There were few overt signs of popular tension. The collision of Senator Lodge and the pacifist furnished the only real outstanding exception. Who would have suspected the rather delicate-appearing, scholarly statesman Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, as likely to be the man *par excellence* to put the "fist" into pacifist upon that momentous day? It is another illustration of the fact that the truly meek man is the most dangerous of all to drive into a corner. It is thus that the meek inherit the earth! Suffice it to remark in passing that if Mr. Lodge were under the Constitutional necessity of submitting himself to the suffrage of Massachusetts to-morrow, the plan of popular election of United States Senators would be vindicated most overwhelmingly. Any opponent would be buried in an avalanche of ballots. Such is the potential virility of the American people.

Pacifists in Washington on the 2d of April? Their influence was too small to be weighed except in the scales of an apothecary. The power that forbade them was not in the patriotic crowds, for there were no great patriotic crowds. It was in the air. It was in the sky. It was in the psychical might of a hundred millions of democratic freemen, waking, sending at last irresistible intimations of the National will to the brain center of the Republic.

In the speech of the President to Congress on the evening of that eventful day America came to herself. I heard in Washington of a recent luminous declaration by a general of France. He said: "Twenty per cent of the French army are brave men. Twenty per cent are cowards. The other sixty per cent are either brave or cowardly according to the leadership of their officers." What is true of the French army is true of the American democracy. Inert, thoughtless, divided, non-patriotic though the American people may seem, it needs, when the time comes, but the divine spark of leadership to melt all hearts, to weld all wills into one channel of power, to set the might of American democracy free to serve the world.

That is what the speech of the President did. I watched the Senators file into the seats reserved for them in the House of Representatives. Justices of the Supreme Court, Ambassadors, and representatives of plain America thronged the galleries and were still. The President came. There was a cheer, and then all again was hushed as before. The President began to read. There was neither rhetorical artifice nor oratorical surge of personality. His voice was not strong. His manner was solemn and burdened. And for a time only the tensity of the throng marked the response to his words. But suddenly that vast assemblage detected in the Message the eager, triumphant note of democratic freedom. "We will not choose the path of submission," said their great National leader. And as if the shifting sands had become rock under their feet, they rose in their places and with a shout of men who will have liberty or report to God alone the reason for not having it, they bore to the world outside the first sure tidings of the invincible determination of the awakened spirit of the American people.

And so it continued to the end. By the remarkable insight and restraint of his interpretation, as well as by the thoroughness of his programme and the completeness of his redemption from the phrasing and fallacies of indecision, the President disarmed all his critics.

As I rode by the White House on the way to the Capitol, about seven o'clock that evening, I wondered what the President was thinking during those brief moments before he was to go to make that address, fateful for the American people and for the cause of democracy throughout the world. Was he thinking of Lincoln? All real rulers of democracy, when the hour of crisis comes, seem to think of Lincoln and grow strong. Thus

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lid Lloyd George at the moment when the gigantic burden of he rule of the English people and of the destinies of western Europe settled upon his shoulders. Although he did not mention his name, the spirit of Wilson at the Capitol was the spirit of Lincoln.

Can he fight a war like Lincoln? Earlier in the day I sat for an hour in Washington with an army chief high in the councils of National defense. And he shook his head. In America there is no prearrangement between the physical power of the Nation and the representative power of Congress. In a few hours the speech of the President would be over and the policies of Congress would be announced. And then what? Then it is up to the army and the navy of the United States. And that is the reason the army chief shook his head. Can the President fight the war successfully and honorably in the absence of National prevision and after the fathomless Congressional disregard of the needs of National defense? "God knows," said the army chief. America has put her hand to the plow and can not turn back. "God help her," said the President, "she can do no other."

The organization of the war Congress was marked by two minor but important incidents. The first was the depressing showing made by the Republican leadership of the House, and the second was the advent of Miss Rankin to the halls of Congress. Leaving by far the more agreeable of the two until the last, I speak first of the leadership of the Republicans.

It is still broken and empty. The fatuous and divisive elements of weakness appeared in the bitterness over the election of the leader, Mr. Mann. The country does not need to be told that Mr. Mann in no way represents the National spirit and overwhelming sentiment and might which the Message of President Wilson typified. But an innate pettiness of disposition was displayed at its worst for six long mortal hours during the afternoon of the decisive 2d of April. While President Wilson waited at the White House for the opportunity to read his Message, momentous alike to the country and the world, Mr. Mann insisted upon roll call after roll call for the election of all the officers—barring the blind chaplain—in the hope that, by some chance or hocus-pocus of the close vote, the Republicans might have in some single instance a majority present to achieve the bit of patronage which would fall from the table of even a minority officer of the House. Thus is National vision reduced to the circumference of a pinhead.

And now about Miss Rankin, the cheeriest thing to be told of the happenings of that awesome day. She is a trump. She began the day with a breakfast at the Shoreham, given by representatives of all factions of the suffragists of the United States. She had Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt on one side of her and Miss Alice Paul on the other. Anybody who thinks that is no feat does not know what it means. The most hostile antagonism which exists in the world is not between Orangemen and Irishmen or between Republican factions in California, but between the suffrage groups led respectively by Mrs. Catt and Miss Paul. Diplomacy? That harmony breakfast could never have happened if Miss Rankin were not diplomatic to the limit.

She captured Congress in an hour. She was regular. She voted, as a newly hatched Republican member, for Mann. That was good strategy, for her. It was too early to begin entering National protests. That would have weakened her and would have done no good to anybody. And it seemed to please Mann more than all the rest of the votes he received. A gallant stream of Congressmen, nudging and pushing each other, flowed towards her seat all day long. And she met them all as a modest, charming woman naturally would meet them. And the verdict was unanimous. Congress was glad it was alive, it felt so good about it. The comments were all favorable. "She is only the first, there will be more of them," said one. "I don't wonder she has had two hundred offers of marriage," said another. Whenever she appeared outside the corridor, people overwhelmed her with ejaculations of congratulation and admiration, with requests for autographs and all kinds of things, until she finally threw up her hands and said, "Oh, I am getting flustered." An aged messenger for the House offices hardly knew how to act in her presence—"Something I never expected to see," he said. "But I like her. There is nothing stuck up about *her*."

She will be a tonic to the manners of the House of Representatives. In respecting her they will come finally to respect themselves more. She has a great opportunity. No other ever had the honor which has fallen to her in the National leadership of her sex which represents approximately fifty millions of the people of the United States.

Washington, D. C., April 2. FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT.

WHAT HAPPENED OUTSIDE THE CAPITOL

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

IT was nearly eight in the evening, and on the even hour the President was announced to arrive at the Capitol. As we hurried along Pennsylvania Avenue in company with pedestrians, crowded trolley cars and autos, all moving toward Capitol Hill, we saw in the distance the majesty of a great Nation symbolized with surpassing beauty. At the end of the Avenue rose the terraces, pillars, and dome of a stately structure, blazing white in the glare of more than a hundred searchlights, and sharply outlined against the inky blackness of a cloudy night. Near the top of the dome four flags, pointing to the cardinal points of the compass, fluttered in a stiff breeze, their stars and stripes brilliantly illuminated by skillfully directed shafts of light. It was a setting worthy of a momentous event in the Nation's history.

We ascended the hill and passed into the crowd, which was held well back from the Capitol steps by lines of mounted cavalry. Lighted by reflection from the glaring white walls of the great building, the young soldiers in their bright uniforms, proudly erect and with sabers drawn, made part of a picture one can never forget. It was a good-natured crowd, as most American crowds are. "Our Cossacks!" laughed one fellow, as two or three of the cavalrymen slowly backed their horses against a group which was prone to push too far forward into the forbidden open space—a space kept clear for the constant stream of autos bringing Senators, Representatives, diplomats, and their families and friends to the entrance beneath the broad stairway leading up to the House of Representatives. It was a patient crowd, apparently accustomed to the easy-going ways of the South; for although the papers had announced that President Wilson would leave the White House at 7:45 and begin his address at 8 o'clock, no one chafed as 8:30 drew near and the endless line of arriving limousines, cabs, and other motor vehicles gave no indication that the time for the historic event was at hand.

It was to some extent a cynical crowd. "Do you think he'll put it across this time?" asked one. "Not much," was the assured reply; "he'll side-step it again." "More armed neutrality dope, I suppose," ventured a third. "He won't dare come across with a message as weak as that last one," asserted a passer-by who paused to express his opinion; "the country is too much aroused and won't stand for it." "Well, I hope you're right, pard." This from a long-legged, broad-shouldered chap with a Western twang in his speech. "I'm from Oklahoma, and there's none of your damned pacifist about us."

A restless movement in the crowd and all eyes strained to see three limousines, accompanied by several motorcycles bearing khaki-clad secret service men, glide swiftly up to the entrance. "There he goes!" "See the coat-of-arms on the doors? Those are the White House limousines." No cheering, no excitement. And the President of the United States stepped from his carefully guarded machine and entered the blazing palace from which he was to call a great Nation to arms in the historic struggle for human liberties. There followed nearly a half-hour of silence, while thousands of faces turned toward the light gazed at the snow-white dome and the four flags flying far above them. Was the honor of that flag about to be vindicated?

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A black speck moved along the Capitol roof, easily visible against the white background of the dome. It was an American soldier, symbol of the power of the Nation, on guard duty. Was the power of the Nation about to be thrown into the world struggle on the side of justice and right, to guard the principles of human liberty for which our fathers died?

"It's a bad sign, his talking so long," said one anxious man. "If he had decided on action, his address would have been short and to the point." "Maybe he's giving a list of Germany's crimes," was the optimistic rejoinder. "Then he'll be there all night," returned the first. A woman with pinched face was evidently torn by two emotions. "I hope he'll do what's right; but I don't think they ought to send our boys over to Europe to be killed." A genial gentleman turned toward her: "Madam, I sympathize with you, but you would not want your boy to be a coward, would you? Suppose the only way to stop the murder of women and children on the sea is to send our boys to Europe; would you not want them to go?" Two pacifists pushed through the crowd, identified by the white armband "Keep us out of War," and by the sneers and gibes which greeted them. Pacifists were below par in this crowd, not excepting the dove of peace itself. A white pigeon, disturbed by the dazzling searchlights, fluttered in the glare for a moment, then alighted on the Capitol dome. "Oh, hell," groaned an irreverent patriot, "the dove of peace settles on the dome while he speaks! We're in for more watchful waiting."

Suddenly a cheer burst from the marble palace. "That's a good sign!" "They wouldn't cheer like that unless he was going to do something." Hope lived again in the hearts of the crowd. It flickered and died down as long silence succeeded the cheer. "Maybe he is describing how we must provide for the war," was an optimistic explanation. The breeze stiffened, and many who had ventured out without wraps shivered, partly from cold, partly from nervous tension. Another cheer, prolonged. "Probably that's the end now." "Here they come down the steps. Let's push over there where they will pass and find out what it's to be." A boy scout rushes past us, cheeks aflame and eyes sparkling with the excitement of great news. "What is it?" "War," he gasped; "he asked for war!" "Thank God!" was the fervent response.

Almost instantly rose the raucous cry of the newsboys, "Extruh! War extruh!" Papers containing the full text of the momentous address were selling in the crowd before the President could descend to the entrance and enter his waiting limousine. As the machine swung into the open space, in the full glare of the great light set upon a hill, a deafening shout went up from many thousand throats. It was the shout of a nation sick of peace with dishonor, sick of two years of untold humiliation; free at last from the galling yoke of a false neutrality, free to fight for the honor of the Nation and the liberty of all mankind.

DOUGLAS W. JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., April 2.

THE SOUTH AND THE WAR

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK

I LEFT New York for New Orleans just before the official break with Germany. When the steamer docked in the Crescent City, the newspapers told us that von Bernstorff had been given his passports.

Since that time I have been traveling through the South with, as an Irishman might be permitted to say, "my ear to the ground." I wanted, more than anything else, to find out what that part of the United States which boasts the largest percentage of old American stock was thinking about the war and the duty of the country in these critical days.

From New Orleans my search has carried me through Louisiana and Mississippi to Memphis, east through Tennessee to Nashville, south again to the edge of the black belt in Alabama, eastward through Macon and Atlanta, then through the corners of South Carolina and North Carolina to Knoxville in East Tennessee.

I have talked with business men, ministers, farmers, teachers, editors, prison wardens, lumbermen, conductors, and a regiment of unclassified citizens. I have tried as far as possible to turn myself into an impartial listening machine that the views of all those whom I met might be made to contribute the proper share toward a general picture of Southern opinion.

Generalizations as to Southern opinion or Eastern opinion or any other brand of opinion are, of course, open to obvious criticism and numerous exceptions. The engineer who sends down his drills into the earth can testify absolutely to the condition of only a very limited area of soil. But the generalization which he draws from those drillings may have a value of very wide application. Perhaps I can hope, then, that the conclusion which I have reached from test drillings I have made in the field of Southern opinion may at least be worthy of record.

The South has been a section of the country removed from the immediate effects of the war. It has, of course, been hit, and hit hard, by the English blockade, but the recent prices of cotton have done much to wipe out the memory of the disastrous period which followed the outbreak of the war.

The South has trusted the President perhaps more completely than any other part of the United States. Such a trust has inevitably exerted a strong influence towards the acceptance of the President's views on the proper relation of the United States towards the several belligerents, and of the duty of American citizens to remain neutral in thought and deed.

As the stronghold of Democratic tradition the South has also a great body of people who regard the President as an interpreter rather than a maker of public opinion. The function of the President, according to those who hold this view, is to carry out the wishes and demands of the people. If the President fails to go beyond the expressed demand of the people—no matter what the situation may be—he is not to be held accountable for sins of omission.

Starting from such a situation as this and such political premises as these, the present attitude of the South furnishes one of the most hopeful and striking proofs of the justice and soundness of the contentions of those who have since the outbreak of the war urged and hoped and prayed that the American Nation might not desert the cause of democracy in its hour of greatest trial.

Without the influence of direct contact with the war, with an almost absolute trust in the President and an ingrained political philosophy which asks obedience rather than leadership from the National Executive, the South to-day stands unequivocally for the maintenance of American rights at sea and the support of the Allied forces by the Government of the United States.

There is no jingoism in the South, nor in the East either, for that matter, Mr. Bryan to the contrary notwithstanding. The South has thought out, without outside pressure or help, the problems confronting the country, and it has reached its present frame of mind by a process of reason and cool logic. It is facing very soberly the responsibility that has come with the inevitable conclusion of its logic.

Before the progress of this logical process the sophistries of Mr. Bryan have melted away into thin mist. There are, so far as I have seen, none so poor in the South as to do reverence to the doctrine of peace at any price. They may exist, but I did not meet them, nor have they possession of any editorial positions of consequence.

To praise the fundamental patriotism of the South would be like praising the virtue of a man's wife. The patriotism of the South is something quite beyond the realm of discussion. The patriotism of the South, plus its trust in the President, plus its present attitude toward the war, are factors which, with proper leadership in Washington, can be developed into a mighty element of our National strength during the coming conflict with the Central Powers. Public opinion in the South is ready for the test. What is the word from Washington?

Knoxville, Tennessee, April 1.

HAROLD T. PULSIFER.

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SWEDEN'S RELATION TO THE WAR

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK

Now that the United States has abandoned its policy of neutrality and is becoming an active participant in the war, Sweden is left practically the only free constitutional Government in the world about whose definite sympathy and future course with regard to Germany there is any doubt. The overturn of the Swedish Cabinet, which has just been announced by despatches received in this country, indicates that pro-German and pro-Ally forces are struggling for the upper hand. The fact that we have in this country thousands of Swedish-born citizens makes the ultimate course of the Swedish Government a matter of real domestic importance to the United States, and so lends special interest to the following article. The author has recently come to New York as the representative in America of the great English Liberal newspaper the "Daily Chronicle," of London.—THE EDITORS.

I WAS in Stockholm a few months ago for the purpose of ascertaining the real Swedish position with regard to the war. I had the opportunity of an exhaustive discussion with Admiral Lindman—an ex-Prime Minister—who now with a change of Government has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

He was a supporter and intimate friend of the then Prime Minister, Mr. Hammerscholl. Admiral Lindman put before me the case for the existing Government, which was professedly neutral but had strong and indeed predominant German elements within it. I got the other side of the story from Mr. Branting, the Socialist leader, a man who ranks high among the unofficial statesmen of Europe, and who, it is freely prophesied, will at an early date be the Swedish Prime Minister. He is ardently on the side of the Allies. I discussed affairs with Mr. Wallenberg, the Foreign Minister, the strongest and ablest man in the Cabinet, whose sympathy with France and England undoubtedly was putting a check on pro-German inclinations among his colleagues.

When I was in Stockholm (which was towards the end of 1916), there were freely expressed anticipations of a change of Government, and that change, it was believed, would carry with it the appointment of either Mr. Branting or Mr. Wallenberg as Prime Minister. The personnel of the present Ministry comes as a surprise, and not altogether a pleasant one. Carl Swartz, the new Premier, is little known, and was not even discussed by the many public men with whom I talked. Colonel Akerman, the new Minister for War, is openly announced as a strong pro-German, and I can bear testimony to the fact that among responsible persons Admiral Lindman was freely asserted to be a sympathizer with pro-German opinion.

On top of this is the fact of the elimination of Mr. Wallenberg, with pro-Ally sympathies, and in many respects the biggest man in Sweden. The situation, therefore, is not reassuring. There may be big happenings in Sweden before many months are past.

Of one thing the Allies may rest assured—the sympathies of the Swedish people are with them. That fact is not understood as clearly as it might be by those who make the sweeping assertion that Sweden is pro-German.

Before I narrate some of the remarks of Admiral Lindman and Mr. Branting, each of them with a different view-point, let me outline the drama of Sweden as it presents itself at close quarters.

The King, with a strong-minded German Queen, the bureaucrats, and many of the rich people are pro-German. The great mass of the people are pro-Ally; those who are not have been held back only by fear of an autocratic Russia. German influences have continually made themselves felt, and it is not hard to see why. Sweden faces Russia and has distrusted Russia and was startled when democratic England joined hands with her in the war. Germany, efficient, prosperous, highly organized, had for long been exploiting this dislike of Russia. She permeated many of Sweden's trade activities. Professors with German leanings were at the Swedish universities. A highly effective Swedish army of six hundred thousand owed much to German methods of training. Ceaseless German propaganda was everywhere to be found. With the governing circles under German prepossessions, it is easy to see the frictions which were certain to arise when the Allies had to impose restrictions about imports and at the same time to find a pathway across Sweden for sending supplies to Russia. Germany promptly tried to embroil Sweden against the Allies, and has continued to do so. She met with some success, because undoubted inconveniences and losses were imposed on Sweden by the shipping restrictions. On top of this were the German influences at Court. Nevertheless the heart of the Swedish people remained sound, as was shown in startling fashion. A pro-Ally legislature was in power. The pro-Germans forced an election, believing that the country would back them up—the plea being lack of military preparedness for emergencies. What happened? The country returned to power an assembly which comprised one hundred and forty-six Socialists and Liberals, nearly all sympathetic with England and France, and eighty-six Conservatives, most of whom were against being led into war on the side of Germany. The pro-Germans were, however, by no means powerless. The King put in power a "business Government," who, while acclaiming themselves as rigidly neutral, were very much pro-German, with the exception of Mr. Wallenberg, the Foreign Minister. This Government, which has been kept from any action toward entering the war on the side of Germany by the progressive forces in the Rikstag, led by Mr. Branting—and in a lesser degree by the unwilling Conservative minority—has nevertheless pressed its neutral claims very hard against the Allies. One need not go further than that. Admiral Lindman, not in office, but undoubtedly a man with power behind the scenes, was one of those who opposed most forcibly an agreement with the Allies which would have given Sweden all the supplies she needed for sustenance provided she agreed that these supplies should not release material to be passed on for Germany. He took his stand on the ground of Sweden's dignity as a nation. That Great Britain was fighting for her life had no weight with him. I am quite sure that he would never have admitted that the Allies were fighting the cause of civilization. It can hardly be doubted that Germany regards his appointment as Foreign Minister of Sweden as a most hopeful sign.

I saw Admiral Lindman at his residence, and found him a man of charming manners and great courtesy. He was both clear and definite. Naturally he based his position on strict neutrality; and, indeed, he made out a plausible case. I hasten to say that he gave me the impression of being both able and sincere. The point, of course, is the bias of his mind, and of that there could be no doubt to an Englishman. Here is the gist of what he said to me:

"Sweden holds that she has a right to trade with neutral nations across neutral oceans according to established international usage. If the Allies by virtue of their power impose restrictions with regard to imports, we have to submit, but we do not confirm them or admit them to be justifiable. It is true that we might make more money by another policy, but we have our ideals."

He cited indignities and injuries suffered by Sweden through the blockade. He agreed that there were two policies open to Sweden:

1. To stand by rights as a neutral and submit to individual restrictions only when compelled thereto by force.

2. To come to a general arrangement with the Allies for the import of supplies necessary for the life of the nation.

"I am for the first," he said. He added to this the remark that he had always had a friendly feeling towards Great Britain, and hoped always to keep it.

Possibly there has been a change of opinion in Admiral Lindman in the past few months, but his association with a pro-German War Minister does not give much ground for hope.

I now present the other side of the picture as shown me by Mr. Branting. "The feeling is spreading that there should be a general agreement with Great Britain about supplies," he said. "There is great dissatisfaction with the policy of the Government. We are in the midst of warfare and have to recognize facts."

I asked him about the feeling of Sweden on the war.

"The sympathy of practically all the labor movement is with

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the Allies," he replied, "and also large sections of opinion outside the labor movement. But there is a good deal of sympathy with the Germans in other quarters. There has been much German penetration into our life. German methods have been adopted in our education, in our army, even in our labor unions, the organization of which, by the way, is on the German model."

"Is there any danger of Sweden being forced into the war on the side of Germany?" I asked.

"I think that danger is past. There was a danger of it at certain periods in the past two years, but it is over now. All sections of the Riksdag are in favor of maintaining neutrality."

Later I saw Mr. Wallenberg at the Foreign Office, and his remarks must be read in the light of the responsibility which then lay upon him. "The Swedish King, Parliament, and people," he said, "have from the start decided to remain neutral. Never for a moment could they contemplate entering this horrible war. Every one in Sweden will be glad when this terribl conflict is over. It is said in England that the Swedes ar related to the Germans. It is true that they are, but they are als related to the English, and it is the latter racial traits whic are perhaps the stronger. These very British qualities ar what make some of the difficulties between the two countrie I hope, however, that we have arrived at a point when man of the difficulties of the situation will be cleared away."

Since uttering those words Mr. Wallenberg has gone fro power. Admiral Lindman has taken his place. I observe tha the new Swedish Government has issued a proclamation of co tinuance of an unswerving neutrality. There are many kinds c neutrality, and sympathizers with the Allies will nurse the hop that Sweden's neutrality will be such as to conserve the perma nent interests of civilization. FRANK DILNOT.

New York City, March 31.

WOMEN AND THE WAR

ON March 29 there was printed in the New York newspapers an advertisement signed by "The Woman's Committee, Mrs. Henry Villard, Chairman, Emergency Peace Federation." Occupying a full page, it began, in large type, "Mothers, Daughters, and Wives of Men—Have You No Hearts? Have You No Eyes? Have You No Voice? We Are Being Rushed to the Brink of War—and You Do Not Want War." With a reminder of the lives sacrificed, homes desolated, children orphaned, mothers bereaved, this advertisement continued: "Your men are to be sent into this horrible butchery—your husbands, your fathers, your sons. We have no real cause for war. The provocation is great—but we have not yet exhausted all the reasonable alternatives to ruinous war." After suggesting as alternatives a Joint High Commission, a Conference of Neutrals, the Declaration of London, and an Appeal to the Belligerents, this advertisement asked for two hundred thousand dollars to be spent for publicity to "Keep America out of war." It ended with this appeal to women: "Mothers, save your sons. Daughters, save your fathers. Wives and sweethearts, save your husbands and lovers."

To this appeal there was an immediate response in the form of letters to the newspapers. The New York "Times" reports that, with negligible exceptions, that response, as it came to its office, was one of protest and resentment. We here quote two of the letters sent to the New York "Times." We select these because they are peculiarly eloquent avowals of faith in honor, righteousness, and truth at any price; and, since it is of the price that women will have to pay in war that these letters speak, they are more eloquent than those that any man could write.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

May I say a few words to the "mothers, daughters, and wives of men" who are being so hysterically bombarded with to-day's full-page advertisement of the Emergency Peace Federation? The question appears to me to be, not "Have you no hearts? Have you no eyes? Have you no voice?" so much as, Have you any brains, and do you know how to use them? And the answer in that case is clear; for of all the utter "intellectual detachment" samples it has been my misfortune to read, this page of emotional insanity is about the limit. Are we women of America capable of real thinking, or are we to be used as the country's emotional pendulum? Are we to willfully remain in the fog of sentiment, and, as Dr. Paton recently said, "fail to face life and glorify our indecision," or are we to prove ourselves once and for all as capable and brave and strong, fit to be the mothers of real men?

I have a grown son who is dearer to me than life itself, but rather than see him even hesitate as to where his duty lies to-day I would mourn him as worse than dead.

These pacifists who shrilly shriek that "we have no real cause for war" are, to my mind, on the verge of delirium, and when they clamor for $200,000 that we "may keep America out of war," and save our sons and husbands and fathers, they are imbecile and—forgive me—they are so funny, so pathetically humorous, that, on the edge of tragedy, I must have my laugh. Oh, women of America, where is our sense of proportion, our sense of the really big things in life, the things that count, th time when a man must look deep into his own soul and find wha sort of man he is, that we "mothers and daughters and wive of men" are called upon to save our sons and husbands an fathers!

I hate war, but I hate worse the things that make war; an perhaps this is our last chance as a Nation to make our contri bution to the defense of common humanity. To-morrow may b too late, and we may have been swept down into the coward class, among the willfully blind and the faint of heart. Is Amer ican womanhood to be held responsible for this whim of Peace Peace! when there is no peace? Not if I know women! W can think and act, as well as feel, and it is my belief that ou kind of courage, which must so often be that of just endurance is as great as, if not greater than, that which sends men marchin into battle. We all hate war, but as long as even a part of ou country is drowning in sentimentalism and tragically withou vision we are equally unprepared for either peace or war, and i life is to be worth living we've got to fight something, even i it's only our inner selves. Therefore when you read this truly marvelous advertisement, digest it (if you can) and then ge busy. Stop dreaming and drifting and star-gazing, and sen your men out to the "day's work," whatever it may be, with th feeling that we, too, are making ready with that high courag which is woman's rightful heritage since the world began.

New York, March 29. IRENE MCNEAL SWASEY.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I am one American woman who protests against being spoke for by Mrs. Henry Villard, of the Emergency Peace Federation I cannot take a page in the daily papers and proclaim mysel conspicuously, as does she, but I wish I could, for I believe there are American "mothers and daughters and wives of men" who speak with me.

The lives already sacrificed, homes desolated, children orphaned, and mothers in grief instruct me that worse than butchery can happen to my men, and worse can happen to me than grief that they are dead.

No man worth bearing ever yet kept out of honorable fight because a woman hung about his neck to "save" him. I believe our men, Mrs. Villard's and mine, will be men, whether we help them now or hinder. It is fervently my intent to help, not hinder, mine.

I do not want war. I want my country a place of peace and brotherhood, my home safe, myself inviolate and unafraid. I do not want war, but "if my voice could be heard" there would be war, and without delay, war against the forces of frightfulness that threaten to master and obliterate us.

To be spiritually submerged and identified with these forces is our utmost peril; to stand against them is our salvation, alive or dead. The one blessing in their gift is death, and I am less afraid of it for me and mine than I am of safety and shame and peace in the absorption of their rule.

I am one American woman who protests against being spoken for by Mrs. Henry Villard. EMMA SHERIDAN FRY.

Brooklyn, March 29.

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AT WAR

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK

The author of this article is a well-known authority on naval and military matters. He is a distinguished naval artist, has been a war correspondent, was attached to the battle-ship Minnesota during the American fleet's cruises to South America and the Mediterranean in 1913, and ten of his paintings of this cruise hang in the permanent collection of the United States Naval Academy. He is an Associate Member of the Naval Institute and the Society of Naval Architects and Engineers.—THE EDITORS.

NAVAL and military officers are forbidden by regulations to talk. As National servants they have but one desire, and that is for better fighting tools with greater success in battle. Though experts, they cannot advise the people as to the needs of National defense. But others can interpret their views, and in this article I have tried to set down an expression of the thoughts which run through some of the professional naval and military minds now that war against Germany seems certain.

THE NAVY

When the armed American ship enters the war zone, it must be prepared to fire at any submarine or periscope appearing within torpedo range, and without asking questions. No other submarines but German will be in that zone. The United States is therefore in the position of a man who has said to another man, "I will shoot you on sight." When the first armed merchantman sailed, the United States and Germany were at war. There can be no question of that in the German mind.

But a difference of view-point in the Administration at Washington has been our great handicap. This difference of view-point has kept us from taking those measures of protection which are merely those of common sense. There is no longer any use of hoping that Germany will relent. Germany has already sunk without warning one of our armed ships. We are at war. We must face the conditions as they are, and look upon the thing from the view-point of a nation at war.

In the first place, we should take measures which will prevent destruction by sudden raids by German submarines, and guard ourselves from the possible hostile acts of the crews of the "interned" German merchant fleet, all belonging to the Kaiser's navy. There are also in this country Germans of military age not yet American citizens to be guarded against. They are Germans, soldier trained, in enemy country, and might do their utmost in blowing up plants, watersheds, and bridges.

There are many harbors on our coast, adequately enough protected against the entrance of surface ships, but not against the entrance of submarines, and in those harbors are important plants, the destruction of which would seriously embarrass the Government in preparation for the long trial of National strength against German efficiency and ruthlessness. The largest submarine factory is right there on the water-front within gun range of any sneaking U-boat.

The greatest fault in democracy is the lack of imagination of its administrators. Our forces are held in the hollow of the hands of political men whose knowledge of the art of war is only of the primary school standard. Dense ignorance of a thing cannot vivify the imagination. Ignorance counsels inaction through fear of doing something which may be thought to hasten unduly the combat. It is this very fear which has kept the navy from being mobilized until now. It is because of this that the navy has to go to war undermanned. If we agree that we are at war, then the military and naval minds will show the need for immediate action to repair the weak spots in our almost hopelessly thin armor. Then it will be the professional man who has to overcome the delay caused by political expediencies when preparedness was still an "academic question."

The time has gone by for mere paper planning and vapid discussion. The time for action has come. We are face to face with a hard-pressed nation, one that will act without a qualm and take every advantage possible of our unpreparedness and helplessness, and glory in the deed. Germany does not make war as we imagine we would do. The word gentleman does not exist in the German dictionary. German military teachings are that only ruthless, barbarous warfare can bring success. The torpedoing and sinking of a half-dozen American ships without warning are merely incidents of a war that began on February 1, if not when the Lusitania was sunk.

There exists among American naval officers a wholesome respect for the skill of the German navy. In wardroom discussions you continually hear the praise of German naval efficiency. Long before the recent phase of the situation a naval officer wrote me: "It is quite apparent that the Germans have carefully weighed every situation that could possibly be put before them, and after proper thought have arrived at certain definite conclusions; that those conclusions have been communicated to every officer and man from the highest to the lowest, so that as situations develop they apparently know what is the right thing, and do it with the greatest precision and rapidity." Another high officer praises "the remarkable initiative of the Germans in fitting out raiders for the destruction of British commerce, which takes one back to the days of Paul Jones, and shows what material they have in them." So in fighting the German navy our naval people do not go in with their eyes shut, but know what sort of an adversary they are to meet. They do not underestimate their new enemy, nor does the German naval man think lightly of our navy.

As long as the German fleet is "contained" by the British Grand Fleet, Germany's war against us will merely develop into a guerrilla campaign, with sporadic submarine attacks of hate and pyrotechnical raids by some sea adder which may break the British blockade lines and reach the open. Approaching the subject from all angles, the navy's impression is that any German damage against ourselves can be done only at the expense of German sea offensive against England. For, after all, the main enemy is Great Britain, not America.

In feverish haste Congress appropriated money enough for the navy to place the Nation in the forefront of sea power, but years will elapse before our ship-yards can convert this money into dynamic force of defense. The people of this Nation believe that money and more money is all that is required. They open their purses and pay liberally. This is a situation, however, in which money is not the only requisite. We must do something vastly more difficult than appropriate money. We must organize. Organization and trained men are the most important elements in national efficiency and success in war. Germany succeeded at first because of her master organization.

Our citizens are willing enough to help, but they are given scant encouragement from the Government; not because the Government officers are inefficient, but because there exists no organization flexible and broad enough to handle affairs. We have civilian councils of inventors and civilian boards of different kinds, but their labors merely serve to clog the overworked machine in Washington.

England failed ingloriously at the start of the war from the lack of trained intelligence at the head of the War Office and the Admiralty. Now organization and trained men have succeeded the incompetents whom defeats have forced out.

War is a military act. Naval and military forces must be created and organized. The entire navy must be placed upon a war footing so that all ships can be utilized; complements must be filled, reserve forces trained. The coast must be protected. Submarine chasers must be built; not the small cheap kinds which economy dictates, but of the seagoing types. Merchant ships must be armed, gun crews supplied. There is a vast amount to do. Above all, definite policies must be created. The navy must be effectively controlled, directed, and administered through the medium of those policies in order that there will be co-ordination of acts and not inco-ordinate chaos. This requires a large personnel of the most skillful and highly trained men at the head of the naval office. This the navy is as yet without. The

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political peace administration is insufficient; it is breaking down, if it has not already done so. It has not the confidence of the seagoing service.

The navy needs a General Staff. Every fighting navy except the American is directed by a staff of experts. Will Congress give it now, or wait until defeats, disasters, and humiliation force the truth upon us? Shall we have the Spanish War over again?

THE ARMY

So much for the navy, but what about the army? My army friend said: "We are on the brink of war, but only on the edge of preparedness. The newspapers print glaring headlines of 'drastic measures,' but the army is not ready for war, and cannot be for a year or more." In a war sense the United States has no army. Read the until now suppressed report of General Wood's testimony before the Senate Military Committee, see for yourself. And this document of unreadiness should be pasted on every crossroad, read in every church, and digested by every thinking American.

For more than two years we have had the warning, but we have done nothing. General Wood said in his testimony: "The actual situation in this country to-day is that we have no defense in any way adequate to meet the attack of a Great Power." To this day the army is doing nothing but routine work, though war is on the horizon.

The last Congress failed to pass the Army Bill. Now the army is "broke," and for want of money the manufacturing of rifles cannot be speeded up. There is plenty of money in the treasury, but no money has been diverted to enable the arsenals to run at maximum capacity in manufacturing rifles. There are only enough modern rifles to equip our present regular troops and militia, with a margin of reserve for worn-out pieces. A new army would have to wait until more rifles were made, and, like the British, drill with dummy ones until the shortage could be filled. Outside the Government plants no plant is able to manufacture the Springfield rifle. In war our troops might have to be equipped with American-made English and Russian rifles, firing their own kind of ammunition. The patriotic chaps who now drill with dummy guns on Governor's Island symbolize the army's war resources on the verge of a war with Germany. There is not a field-gun in the hands of regular troops east of the Mississippi River. Official statistics point out that every fort on both coasts is undermanned. In spite of the heroic endeavors of General Squier, the new man in charge of military aviation, the army is still without a single battle airplane.

From the wilderness of pacifism patriots have arisen to proclaim the truth. General Wood, America's greatest soldier, is one. He founded Plattsburg, he preached the democracy of universal military service. He told the truth and became the idol of the people, but because he dared to tell the facts and advocate preparedness the army sees in his removal to the wilds of South Carolina an endeavor to shut off his activities and shift him to the back stage.

The inside story of the transfer of General Wood from his important command in the East to an obscure post in South Carolina and the new division of the army's departments is curious as well as illuminating. You don't swap horses in the stream nor give a new line-up to your football team the day before the game. But on the eve of war the army suddenly finds out that it is to be divided into six departments instead of four, and that two new departments have been created. To one of these, a most unimportant command, covering the Southeastern States, General Wood has been transferred. Unjustly the press blames Secretary Baker.

But neither the Secretary of War, the Inspector-General, nor the War College was consulted in the new division of the American army. That order came from the White House right over the heads of trained military men. It was not written by a military man, but by a civilian; the language was not military. Firmly the army believes that in the atmosphere of the White House the popularity of General Wood was visioned as material for another "man on horseback." The army knows of Wood's unpopularity with the Administration, it knows that General Wood's request for a command during the border trouble was refused. From the White House alone came the idea of transferring General Wood. Mr. Baker, as Secretary of War, strenuously objected.

But if during a war crisis the shunting away of one of our best soldiers is curious, the Government's shelving of Colonel Roosevelt's patriotic offer to raise a division for fighting Germany borders on the ridiculous, as the army sees it. Colonel Roosevelt wanted to raise another lot of Rough Riders, but on a divisional scale—a force of infantry, cavalry, artillery, a thoroughly balanced and equipped battle unit handed over to the United States army gratis. And bear in mind that almost every regiment in the regular service and in the militia is now below war strength. The fences are plastered with recruiting posters, but the army is having trouble getting sufficient men.

The long and short of it is that Colonel Roosevelt's offer was practically refused. To the preliminaries of the official letter from the authorities it was added that, if a division was to be accepted, it must be commanded by an experienced field officer of the regular army or the militia. Again the army smiles and records the fact that Colonel Roosevelt, in reply to the flippancy of the authorities, could point out that, as far as his army experience went, he served as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army for over seven years, that he raised a regiment and as lieutenant-colonel commanded it in war and in action, that he had been mentioned "for gallant conduct in battle," and that he could refer to the testimony of the still living Generals Young, Sumner, and Wood as to his fitness as a divisional commander.

It will not matter what the expediency of politics may direct, the demand for real preparation for war will come from the people. Already their voices echo throughout the land. Sick of delay, the public voice is drowning the cry of the pacifist, the slacker, and the propagandist.

At last the people begin to realize that our regular army cannot be recruited to fighting strength by the present system of voluntary enlistment. Every military officer agrees that the volunteer system is a failure and that in war the volunteer is unreliable. In spite of its attractions, the navy is having difficulty in raising thirty-five thousand men. Our National Guard is a willing body of men, but unfit to fight first-line troops. And its lobby with its State-paid generals as leaders is being effectively silenced in the attempt to bring about State control of universal service. But at last the principles of this service, distributing the duty of defense equally among all, are understood and supported by the public. The great war Message of the President indorsed it. The German military writer von der Goltz proclaimed, "War is a nation in arms." And at a dinner the other night Frank Vanderlip, the great banker, advocated that in war every American man and woman should in certain ways serve the Government.

There is still another question. How shall we fight Germany? Shall it be a "defensive war," so popular in Washington and among the pacifists? That would mean war on the side-lines only where we are directly concerned; allied to none. But that cannot be. Our National destinies demand that the Stars and Stripes fly over the battle-fronts in Europe, between the Union Jack and the Tricolor. If we are to fight effectively the military scourge of mankind, we must be in the trenches of France. Not only our self-respect demands the sacrifice of men and blood, but our National future. When it is all done and over, we must be part of the show, holding our heads high in the sunrise of peace. We must have our say.

For our own safety, we must go in to destroy German militarism. The job must be complete. The Allies want more men in the trenches, the Russians want to see the khaki of the sister Republic in the fighting line. If we declare war upon Germany as an individual nation without an alliance with the Entente, we might find ourselves still at war with the Teutons when the great peace is written abroad. We are not yet certain that the Allies can compel the handing over of the German fleet intact—which after the close of war might become our greatest menace. We might have to fight the German navy single-handed.

But at all events we have at last risen to our manhood and no longer shall we turn the other cheek. Thank God, these are again the *United* States, one America entering war in battle for mankind.

Washington, D. C., April 3. HENRY REUTERDAHL.

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OUR DUTY TO MANKIND

THE VIEWS OF TWO PEACE-LOVERS

The leaders of the pacifist movement have been so busy during these critical days that we have encountered delay in getting the strongest possible statement from one who believes that war is a greater social evil than any other. We have sought to find an answer to this question: "What would you have the country do at the present time, with our commerce swept off the seas, our country seriously threatened with invasion and dismemberment, and the principle of the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness threatened by military aggression?"

Unfortunately, the answer to this question which we have secured from the Rev. John Howard Melish comes to us after that question has ceased to be practical and has become purely academic. The publication of that answer at this time would be without interest if it were not for two facts: In the first place, this answer indicates that Mr. Melish, whom we regard as one of the finest spirits in what we believe to be a mistaken movement, shows that the question is not so much one of principle as one of fact. Like the rest of us, he believes that a real conflict between right and wrong calls upon us to "stand up like men." He has differed with the majority of his fellow-countrymen not on this, but on the question as to whether the issue is really one between right and wrong. In the second place, what Mr. Melish says will, we believe, stimulate our readers, as it has stimulated us, to take anew an account of the moral resources with which we are to enter the war. Mr. Melish is rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, New York. He has been one of the foremost leaders in his Church on behalf of social justice, and last year spoke with great plainness and frankness to the Episcopal Convention concerning the failure of the Church to act on the principle of real democracy.

With Mr. Melish's letter we couple a communication which we have received from another lover of peace, Professor Max Souby. Many of our readers will remember Professor Souby's letter printed in The Outlook last summer during the Presidential campaign in advocacy of the Democratic party. In the letter we print herewith Professor Souby, though, as he says, "somewhat of a Tolstoyan" in his views of war, reaches a quite different conclusion from that to which Mr. Melish arrives.

Some of the points in these letters are discussed in the course of our editorial comment on another page on "The President, Congress, and the War."—THE EDITORS.

I—TO SUFFER AND ENDURE

MEN are for war because they believe that by violence they vindicate the right; men are for peace because they believe that by righteousness they withstand more effectively the wrong. It is unfair in the peace-maker to charge the war-maker with militarism; and it is ignorance that leads the war-maker to impute pusillanimity to the peace-maker. Both desire to uphold the right and put down the wrong. They are united in purpose; their difference is the difference of method.

The time for academic discussion has passed. The only question of practical value is what war-maker and peace-maker propose to do under the present circumstances.

What the real circumstances of the present international conflict of interests are should first receive clear-headed attention on the part of both war-maker and peace-maker. The war-maker sees the enemy at the gates, his ships about to set sail from Wilhelmshaven, his transports loaded with troops and all ready, and his commissariat prepared. On this side of the Atlantic he sees German reservists numbering a hundred thousand under secret orders to mobilize on the Mexican border and invade us from the south. Under these circumstances our alternative is: Shall we lie down and let the Germans walk and sail over us, or shall we stand up like men? If such are the facts, there is but one choice, and all Americans will make it without a moment's hesitation. They will do just what German Socialists and French Syndicalists and all other national internationalists did when they saw the Fatherland encircled or the Republic actually invaded.

To the peace-maker such are not the facts. The German fleet is bottled up in the Kiel Canal and dares not encounter the British and French fleet, much less the American fleet, three thousand miles away; the German troops are engaged in a life-and-death struggle on all fronts; the German commissary is barely adequate for the maintenance of its armies in Europe. German reservists in this country are few and unarmed and unofficered, and Mexico is unable to do more than harbor them. The peace-maker sees no remote possibility of invasion. As Mr. Lloyd George said to an acquaintance of mine a few months ago, "Why your country fears any European nation I fail to understand. When this war is over, we shall all be flat on our backs."

On the facts of the relations between our country and the belligerents war-maker and peace-maker are almost as far apart. The one sees our rights and international law ignored by Germany alone. The other sees them ignored by Great Britain no less than by the Kaiser. If we are to fight for the dignity of international law and American rights upon the seas, we need an incomparable navy and a nation of one hundred millions in arms, and then some. As for the rights of humanity, the war-maker sees Germany as one possessed of the devil; the peace-maker sees England attempting to starve several million non-combatants. Between slow starvation and an assassin's bullet one might prefer the latter taking off.

The fact is, military necessity puts all belligerents beyond morality. Offenses must needs come, but woe to that nation by whom the offense cometh! Germany was that nation by whom the offense first came, but there is none that doeth good, no, not one. If we go in, military necessity will be paramount to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness and everything else, good, bad, and indifferent.

But is there no right side and wrong side in this war? Is not democracy warring with autocracy for the supremacy of the world? And must we not be for democracy and against autocracy in such an issue which involves us whether we will or no? Indeed, there is. Now that Russia has, apparently, thrown off autocracy the issue is clearer than it was a few weeks ago. But the change in Russia came from within, by the uprushing of popular energies and thoughts. It is the only way it can come permanently to any people. We cannot destroy autocracy in Germany nor impose democracy upon its people from without. If we attempt it, as did the French under Napoleon, we shall in all probability fasten autocracy upon Germany for another century. The Germans alone can set Germany free. Nor can a victorious Germany impose autocracy upon conquered France or England. If we are sincerely desirous of seeing democracy spread around the earth, we shall keep out of this conflict. A peace without victory is the basis of democratic hope.

Meanwhile, however, we are witnesses of gigantic wrongs, a mere enumeration of which is enough to make descendants of a fighting ancestry boil with indignation and rush to arms. Correspondents at the front—one side of the front—have kept us informed daily of German atrocities. On the sea American ships have been sunk and American sailors have been assassinated; on land American ambassadors have been kept *incommunicado* for days and American citizens have been detained. The only course open to us as a self-respecting Nation, exclaims the bellicose press, is to make war upon Germany with all the force we can summon. A submarine has murdered our seamen; therefore we should murder German U-boatmen. They have sunk our ship; therefore let us sink their ship. It may be that when our war-ship attempts to sink their submarine it may itself be sunk, and fifteen hundred officers and men follow their fellow-Americans to the bottom. We can kill for justice, slay for righteousness, and murder in defense of country. But is this the course left open to a self-respecting nation?

Self-respecting individuals know full well that patience, endurance, long-suffering, are required of them, and that if they can meet the problems of life with such virtues they often win out. In the relations of friend and friend every one knows that it is better to go two miles with the friend than end the one mile with bitterness and alienation; that it pays to let the other man

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have the cloak as well as the coat if by the loss of material things you retain the spiritual. I can imagine one hundred million people treating seventy million people on the basis that one man treats his fellow-man. Shall we say that the precepts of Christ depend upon arithmetic, and what is true of one will not work in the case of many?

I would have America appeal from Germany drunk to Germany sober. We lose no self-respect by possessing our souls in patience. We can afford to suffer and endure much. By war we cannot rescue one child from injury or save one life at sea or uphold one law. If we could by fighting save women from violation and a little people from spoliation, it would be one thing. We might shorten the suffering, but decrease it we cannot. We can only add to the millions already slain a million Americans, and to the world's woe our own.

Our moral duty to mankind, therefore, demands that we keep out of the war. If we go in, we shall become involved in the traditional politics of Europe beyond the possibility of extrication. President Wilson has announced the principles upon which we are willing to unite with all other nations for the good of all. I would have the Nation act upon those principles, with faith in the world that ought to be, and with unselfish service in behalf of that ordered world which is the next great achievement of civilization. The Nation cannot, in a world transformed by steam and electricity, continue to dwell in fear and suspicion of other nations. Better that America should perish than that we should cause other nations to live in fear and suspicion of us. Let us appeal to the German people to rise against their Government as the Russians have done. Let us address ourselves to the Germany of to-morrow, protesting against the Germany of to-day, proclaiming our faith in the world order that ought to be, and our determination to labor for it. Meanwhile, if Germany refuses to heed in its death grapple, as it probably will refuse, let us love rather than hate, do good rather than evil, and endure and even sacrifice much rather than multiply the offenses of mankind. I pass no criticism upon the nations at war; they are doing what the majority of their people believe is right. But let us do what we conceive to be our duty to mankind and the future. He who suffers and endures in the line of duty has more than once in history overcome the world.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, New York. (Rev.) JOHN HOWARD MELISH.

II—TO DECIDE TO FIGHT

THE Germans have a proverb with a meaning something like this: "There is no great character to be found if his life is to be broken up into hours and days." That is to say, a man must be judged by the totality of his life and influence. That, it seems to me, is also the proper criterion by which to judge nations. For this reason I, somewhat of a Tolstoyan in my views of war, long an admirer of the German people, appreciating their great achievements in many fields of human activity, a lover of their language and literature, praising beyond measure their wonderful military achievements in the present war, have decided that we owe it to our own people and to the rest of the world to do our utmost, and that without delay, to prevent, if possible, a German victory.

Lady Macbeth was a lady of grace, personal charm, and intellectual power, but she is judged, and ought to be judged, by the "damned spot" that would not out. As you well say, it is of no avail to quote isolated historical facts prior to July 31, 1914. Since that date the neutral world has had opportunity to observe the fruits of the German national ideals—that the individual exists only for the state, not the state for the individual, and that might makes right. It has tasted of those fruits again and again, and has found them bitter. Though I have never been a faithful worshiper at the shrine of majority opinion, I have always had a most solemn respect for unanimous opinion. By what witchery have England and France won the sympathy of all neutral nations as against Germany? An answer to that question will help decide the problem as to the "chief of sinners" among the warring nations. That all of them are sinners most fair-minded men will admit, and few would feel it worth while to try to explain away the various forms of sin of which each has been guilty.

For some time, I believe, the people in every section of this country have been weighing the sins of England against the sins of Germany, and have seen the German side of the balance go down with a thump. Which nation is the greater sinner, the one that knows no better way than to thwart the ideals of the Irish people or the one that reduces sacred treaties to "scraps of paper;" the nation that interferes with our trade even to the extent of opening our mails, or the one that sends our mails to the bottom never to be opened at all and takes the lives of our citizens, including women and children; the nation that allowed us a free hand in Mexico, though against the interests of her nationals there, or the one that, while asserting friendship for us, was plotting a hostile alliance with Mexico against the United States; the nation that throws an effective blockade around an enemy nation and incidentally "starves" its babies, or the one that invades a peaceful neighboring state in violation of a specific treaty, murders all who object, civilians as well as soldiers, deports the working population to its munition plants, takes the harvests and industrial products for the use of its armies of invasion and leaves the entire civilian population, men, women, and children, to depend upon the uncertain charity of neutral nations for the very necessaries of life; the nation that directs its "tanks" and other engines of war against the trenches of the enemy, or the one that in addition directs them against unfortified town and priceless treasures of art; the nation that does not feed its prisoner population up to the efficiency standard or the one that, having in cold blood determined upon a ruthless course against all law and precedent, forthwith accuses its enemies of a similar design and then justifies its conduct on the ground of reprisal; the nation that frankly acknowledges its deficiencies, or the one that openly proclaims its superiority and announces its determination to force its superior organization on all the peoples of the earth with a club; the nation that blindly gropes for universal peace or the one that teaches its youth that war is a biological necessity and a good in itself?

The final decision has perhaps been slow in the making, but I am convinced that every section of our country has at last made it, and now that it is made there will be no reversal on trivial technicalities.

The German literature and art, the German Biblical criticism, the German efficiency, are good things and the world needs them sadly, but they are not good enough to be forced on other nations with the "big stick." These things must come, if at all, as the teachings of Darwin and the songs of Burns have come to us—they must win their way naturally and gradually into our minds and hearts. They will come in time, but their coming has been endangered and perhaps will be long delayed by the German attempt to force them upon us. That is, except the German efficiency—that will come sooner than Germany expected, and in a manner not to her liking.

To use the words of Cleveland, it is a condition that confronts us, not a theory. Some of us are readers and admirers of Tolstoy, some of us are Quakers, all of us are lovers of peace; but the time has come when we must decide to fight, whatever our views on peace and war. To all except the village idiot neutrality is out of the question. There are but two choices: either we must decide in favor of England or in favor of Germany (in actual fact we long ago decided half-heartedly in favor of England). Not to decide at all is to decide in favor of Germany.

My views are similar to those of one of the choice sons of Tennessee, a Rhodes Scholar, now in the French army, who recently wrote to his father, an influential bishop of Tennessee, in justification of his conduct: "I am still a pacifist, but I think that all the pacifists ought to fight first and work for the League to Enforce Peace afterwards."

MAX SOUBY,
Head of History Department,
Middle Tennessee State Normal.
Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

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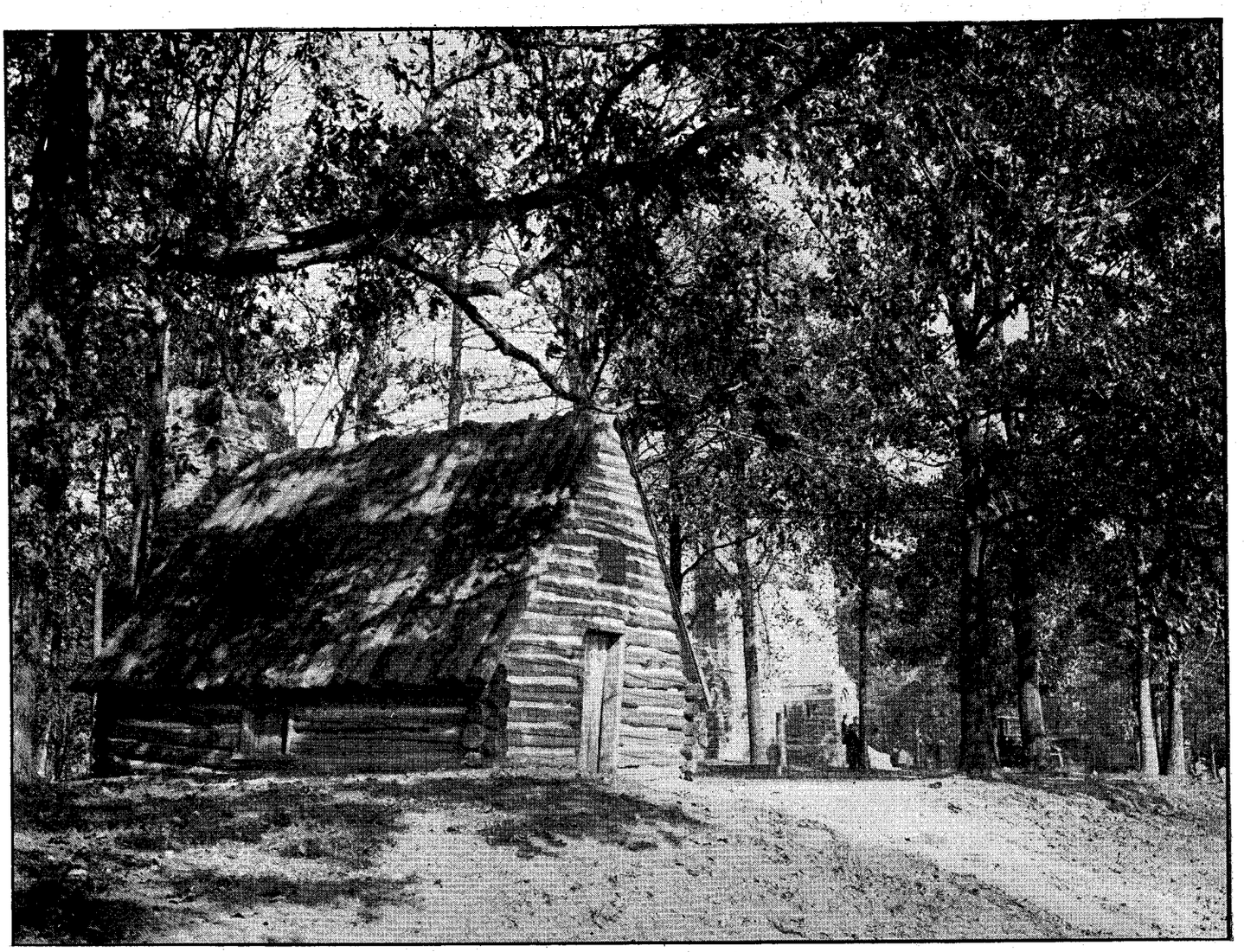

REPRODUCTION OF ONE OF THE HUTS IN WHICH WASHINGTON'S SOLDIERS LIVED AT VALLEY FORGE DURING THE WINTER OF 1777–8

THE VALLEY FORGE MEMORIAL PARK

BY F. A. COLLINS

THE long-cherished plans of many patriotic societies have been realized in the completion recently of the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge. The stately Gothic structure, commemorating so many associations of the famous encampment, has been erected at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars. A second feature of the group of memorial buildings, the graceful Cloister of the Colonies, which joins the chapel, is nearing completion. The Valley Forge Memorial Park, comprising some seven hundred and sixty acres, which will preserve this historic ground for all time, became State property in 1893. Since its incorporation $365,000 has been expended with intelligent sympathy in restorations and in parking.

In choosing Valley Forge for an encampment Washington counted the weary miles from Philadelphia, then occupied by the British, a sufficient barrier against a surprise attack. Over most of the roads leading to Valley Forge to-day the dial of the speedometer registers some twenty-one miles. Despite many admonitions by the way to observe a sober eighteen-mile pace, Valley Forge is generally counted less than an hour distant from Philadelphia. Of the quarter of a million annual visitors, however, half alight at the elaborate station, carried out with reasonable fidelity in the colonial manner. The site of the encampment lies in the form of an irregular crescent, some two miles in length, with the principal entrances for the motorists and the railway-trippers at either end.

Within the boundaries of the park will be found the sites of the famous huts, the forts, and the double lines of intrenchments which surround the camp, the familiar Washington Headquarters, and other buildings of the period, with many arches, statues, and memorials of the past. Several of the ancient lanes, narrow and stony, over which the Continental soldiers once toiled, are still preserved; but the visitor to-day may reach every point of interest by excellent modern roads, of which there are some twenty miles. The study of history is robbed of all its drudgery, and the memorials pass as quickly as one would turn the pages of a book.

No picture of the suffering at Valley Forge, probably, makes so strong an appeal as the familiar interior of the log hut, with Washington in the doorway and the soldiers about the pitiful little fire struggling to their feet to salute him. The sites of many of these huts may be clearly traced to-day by the slight hollows in the ground which indicate their regular grouping. From the old drawings still preserved a typical hut has been reproduced (none remain to be restored) which gives a complete picture of these famous shelters. In all about one thousand huts were built, much of the dreary winter being passed in the work, and, since their utmost capacity was but twelve men, the size of the army may be definitely counted.

Few buildings in the country are so familiar as Washington's Headquarters, and one greets it as an old friend. The house was built not later that 1758, and at the time of the encampment was owned by Isaac Potts, on whose invitation Washington

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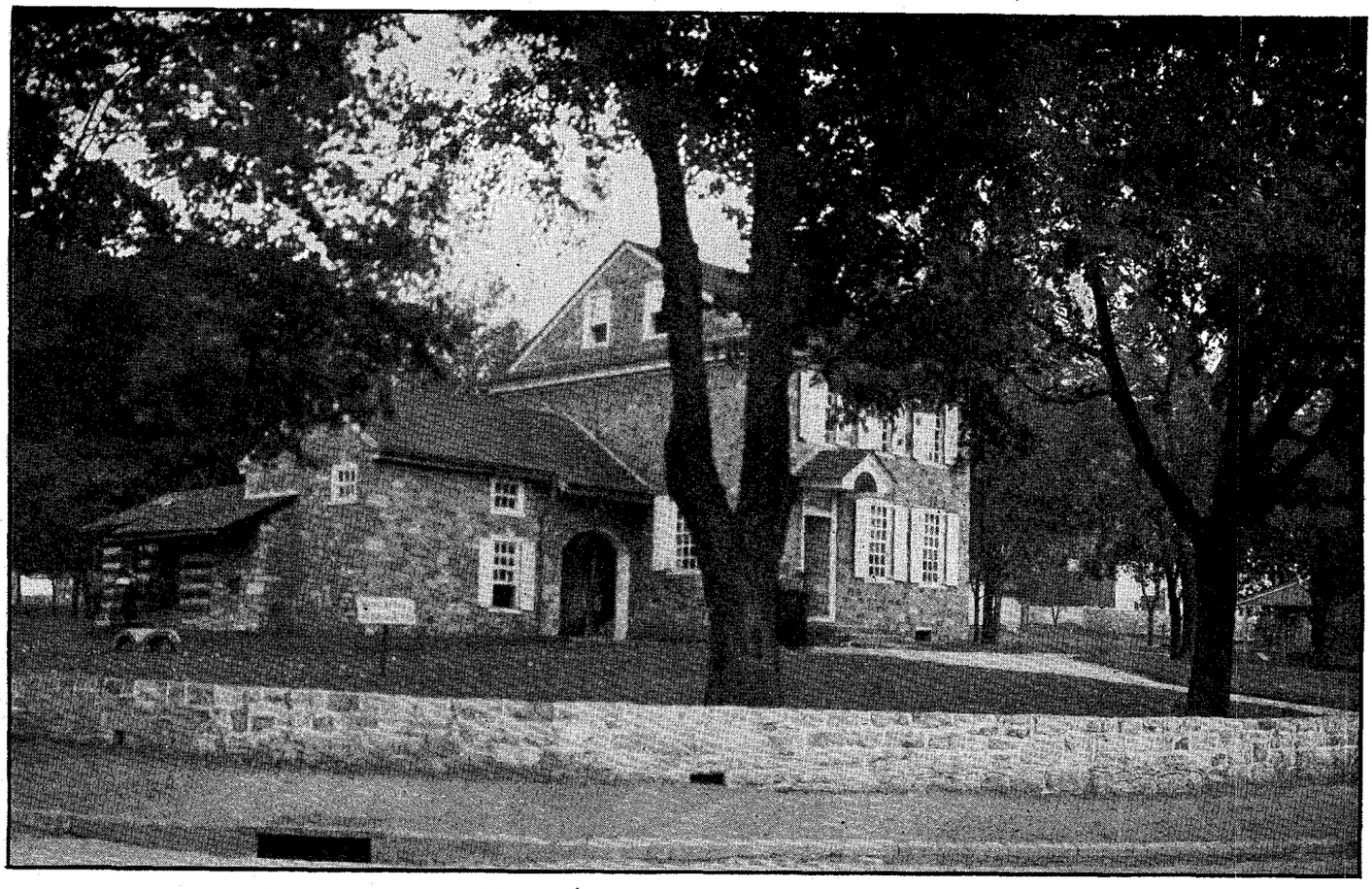
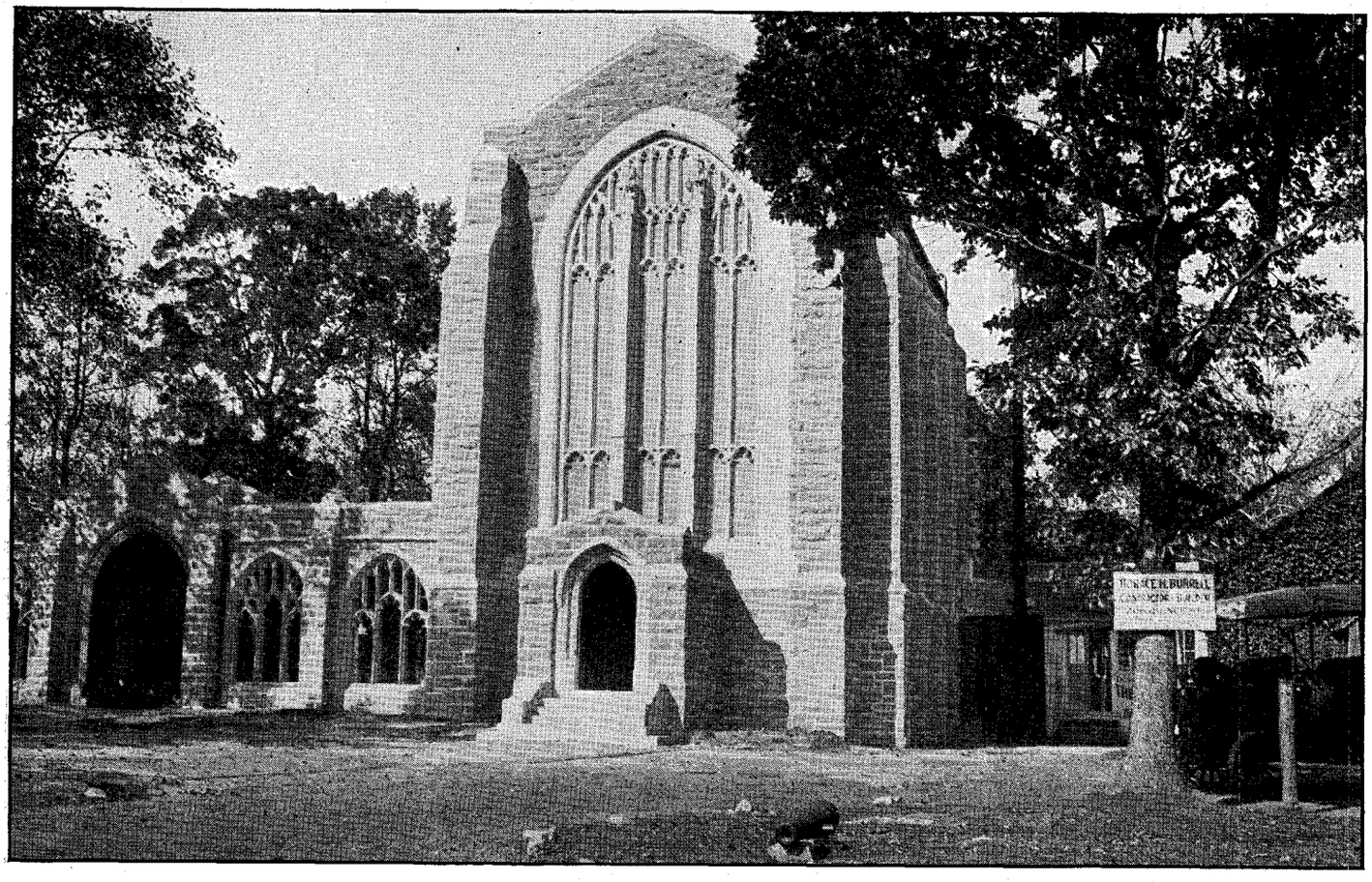


WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE

The house was built about 1758, and is wonderfully well preserved



THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL AT VALLEY FORGE

This chapel, recently completed, is part of a group of buildings "planned in a graceful adaptation of the Perpendicular Gothic"

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ook possession. It is wonderfully well preserved throughout, even the woodwork, the windows, doors, and locks being originals.

A quaint halved doorway opens directly into the narrow hall, which runs the length of but two small rooms. It is said that here Washington often paced back and forth, deep in thought —and he must have interrupted his walk with every half-dozen steps. The house is surprisingly small in every dimension. The width of the hall would scarcely satisfy a modern building inspector, but about this narrow doorway Washington often received or took leave of distinguished guests with formal courtesy. The tiny dining-room must have presented to Martha Washington problems identical with those of the hostess in a modern flat. The front room, where Washington held his councils of war, has been furnished in the traditional manner made familiar by many illustrations. A facsimile of the original map of the encampment hangs above the mantel. The old fireplaces, which were the only defense against the cold of the Valley Forge winter, naturally attract special attention. The details of the restoration are throughout so complete that in every room the past seems very real.

In the several collections of historic relics exhibited to-day at Valley Forge will be found the assurance of a great permanent museum. One of the most priceless of these relics is Washington's marquee, the striped linen tent which served as the field headquarters during the first week of the encampment at Valley Forge, and at other times and places throughout the Revolution. Beneath this flimsy roof Washington spent many nights, and here were held momentous councils of war. When Lafayette, on his second American visit, entered this tent, its familiar associations affected him to tears. The collection includes many cannon and firearms, uniforms, flags, and antiques associated with the famous camp. As one reads the inscriptions in the long rows of cases in the temporary museum, it is pleasant to find that many relics have been carried thousands of miles to sections of the country unexplored in the days of Washington, to be carefully preserved for a century and a half by those faithful to the traditions of Valley Forge. All these will find a permanent home in the Patriots' Hall, joining the Washington Memorial. No other ground of America offers so appropriate a setting for such a collection, and the relics of the period, however widely scattered, will naturally gravitate here.

Perhaps the most touching relic of the past at Valley Forge are the ragged trenches which once encircled the camp. The underbrush has been cut away in many places, leaving them clearly defined. Originally the trenches measured six feet in height and three in depth, with a mound of four feet. In some places stakes or pikes extended outward from the mound, with an abatis of brush or stumps, at a distance of extreme musket range. Many trees have sprouted from their sides and grown undisturbed to stately proportions. It is well to be reminded that the trench warfare, of which we hear so much to-day in the European despatches, offers no new test of bravery. Here at Valley Forge the ragged Continentals behind their trenches proved a degree of devotion which is one of our most sacred traditions. The memory of these soldiers, often in rags, pitifully shod, struggling against the wind, their footsteps muffled in the deep snow, lends to these broken trenches a pathetic appeal. Close beside the level road which skirts the inner line of fortifications, tempting the motorists to a quickened pace, a sign cautions the visitor to "slow down to 12 miles." But the pathetic little hillocks should be approached reverently, even afoot, and twelve miles seems a profanation.

On scores of memorials to the past history is so legibly written that he who runs may read. Every State which sent troops to Valley Forge seems to have celebrated the honor by some monument, statue, or marker in stone or bronze. The valley to the eastward is dominated by a graceful arch erected at a cost of $100,000 by the Federal Government. Several buildings of the period other than Washington's Headquarters remain, notably the Mansion House, the Steuben Headquarters, and the Varnum Headquarters. The quaint school-house built in 1705, which served as a soldiers' hospital during the encampment, has been restored with a faithfulness to detail which even includes the dunce's cap. The camp should be viewed from the observatory, some seventy-five feet in height, at the summit of Mount Hope. The climb of one hundred and twenty steps to the top well repays the visitor, who finds the site of the encampment unrolled at his feet.

From almost every part of the encampment one may catch a glimpse of the stately lines of the Washington Memorial above the tree-tops of the northern hills. The group of buildings, which are of considerable architectural pretension, are planned in a graceful adaptation of the Perpendicular Gothic. It is doubtless the most ambitious memorial of its kind in the country, and certainly justifies the quarter of a million dollars already expended. Two of its features, the Cloister of the Colonies and the Washington Memorial Chapel, have been practically completed. The Cloister, which forms the western wing of the group, consists of thirteen bays, commemorating the original colonies, forming a quadrangle entered directly from the chapel. The succession of arches in its long galleries is very graceful, and the richly carved windows of the bays frame beautiful pictures of the valley below.

No one can enter the Washington Chapel without a thrill of pride. There is an Old World charm in the graceful Gothic lines and the surprising richness of its decorative effects. Every detail will be found to have some association with the past. The altar commemorates Washington's activities as a Churchman at Valley Forge and elsewhere. Before it stands the Washington-Wood memorial pulpit, perclose, and lectern; the screens in memory of the Brigadier-General at Valley Forge; the Hovenden tablets, commemorating the signers of the Declaration of Independence; the Washington-Sullivan font; the Washington door; the Door of the Allies; and many similar memorials.

Many memories crowded upon one. On this ground, throughout the long winter of the encampment, services were held every Sunday, when the chaplains preached to their respective brigades; and when the weather interfered the services were postponed, but never forgotten. On the day before the army reached Valley Forge the ragged troops halted to observe a day of "Public Thanksgiving and Prayer," though the line of march might be traced by the stain of blood upon the snow.

To the right of the Chapel will rise the Patriots' Hall, which will serve as a permanent museum. The Porch of the Allies will be carried out in the same spirit as the Cloister. Two of its bays have been planned by the German-American Alliance in memory of De Kalb and Steuben. The right wing will be completed by the Washington Memorial Library, for which some twenty-five thousand volumes have been collected. The group will be dominated by the Thanksgiving Tower, which will overlook the entire encampment. A flight of one hundred granite steps will lead to the top, each step commemorating some patriot of the Revolution, while the Peace Chime of thirteen bells will hang from the upper tower. In its wealth of historic associations the Memorial largely justifies the name of the American Westminster.

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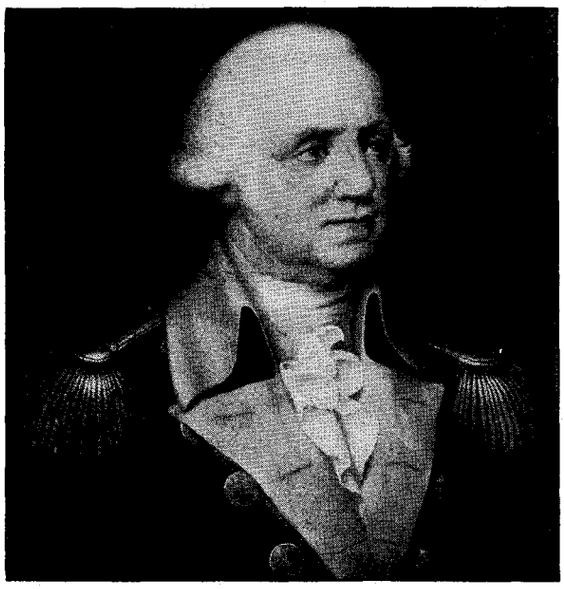
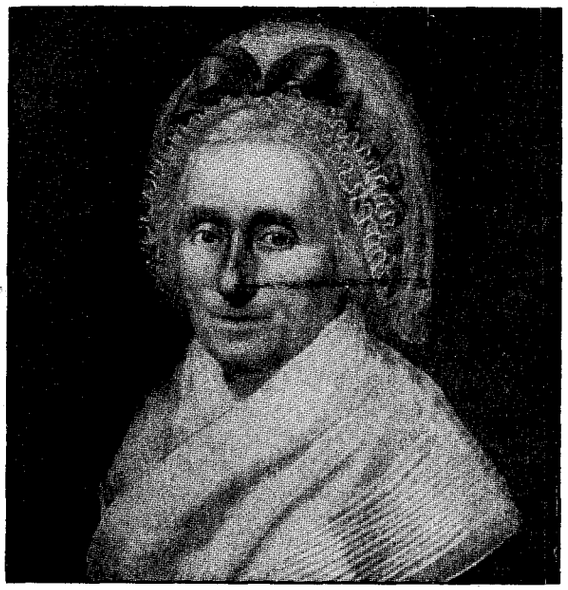
CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



UNUSUAL PICTURES OF WASHINGTON AND HIS MOTHER

At the left is a reproduction of a recently discovered portrait of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale, as authenticated by Mr. Charles Henry Hart. The portrait at the right, of Mary Ball Washington, by Robert Edge Pine, is said to be the only one extant. The pictures are owned by William Lanier Washington, a collateral descendant of Washington. They are on exhibition at the Anderson Galleries in New York



PHOTOGRAPHED BY LAWRENCE X. CHAMPEAU

THE WAYFARER—A PAINTING BY A FRENCH ARTIST EXHIBITED FOR THE BENEFIT OF WOUNDED FRENCH ARTISTS

The above picture is a typical example of the work of François Charles Cachoud, a collection of whose works has recently been exhibited in New York City at the Anderson Galleries. M. Cachoud was born in Chambéry in 1866; was sent by the Department of Savoy to Paris for study; received an award from the Institute, and later from the Salon. His canvases deal mostly with moonlight scenes or night effects, and several of them have been purchased by the French Government and by well-known connoisseurs

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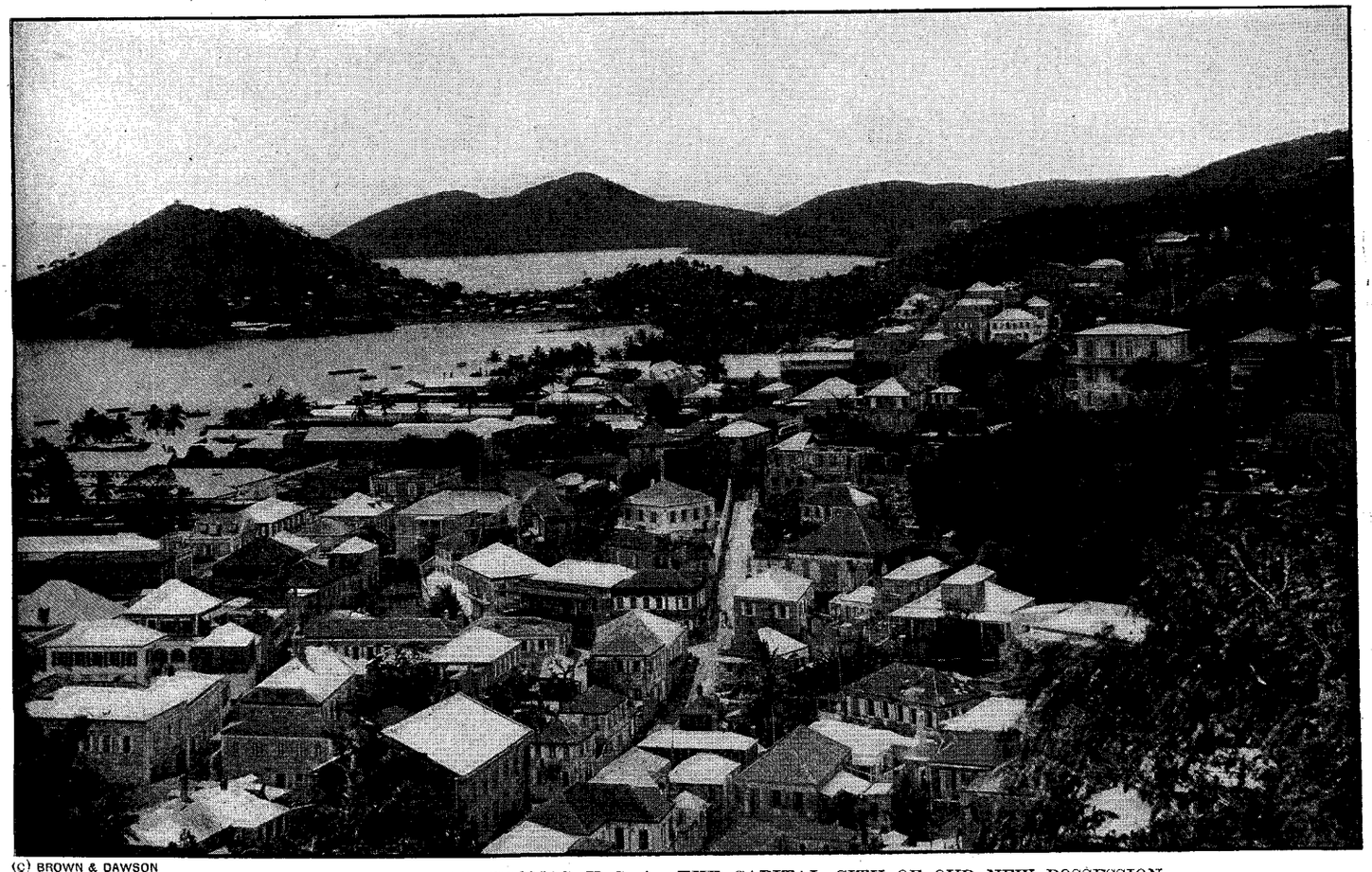
(c) BROWN & DAWSON

THE CITY OF JERUSALEM AS SEEN FROM THE KEDRON VALLEY

Jerusalem has been held by the Turks for four hundred years, with the exception of a brief period when it was under the control of Napoleon. It is now in the war zone, and may be expected soon to be taken by the British forces. Its possession by a Christian power will mark a new era in the history of the sacred city



(c) BROWN & DAWSON

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, ST. THOMAS, U. S. A.—THE CAPITAL CITY OF OUR NEW POSSESSION

Charlotte Amalie has a population of about 8,500 and is the capital and only important town of St. Thomas. Its harbor is one of the finest in the West Indies, which fact, in addition to its geographical situation, makes the island of great value to us as a naval base. St. Thomas was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and is therefore the oldest territory, in point of discovery by Europeans, of any part of the United States as now constituted

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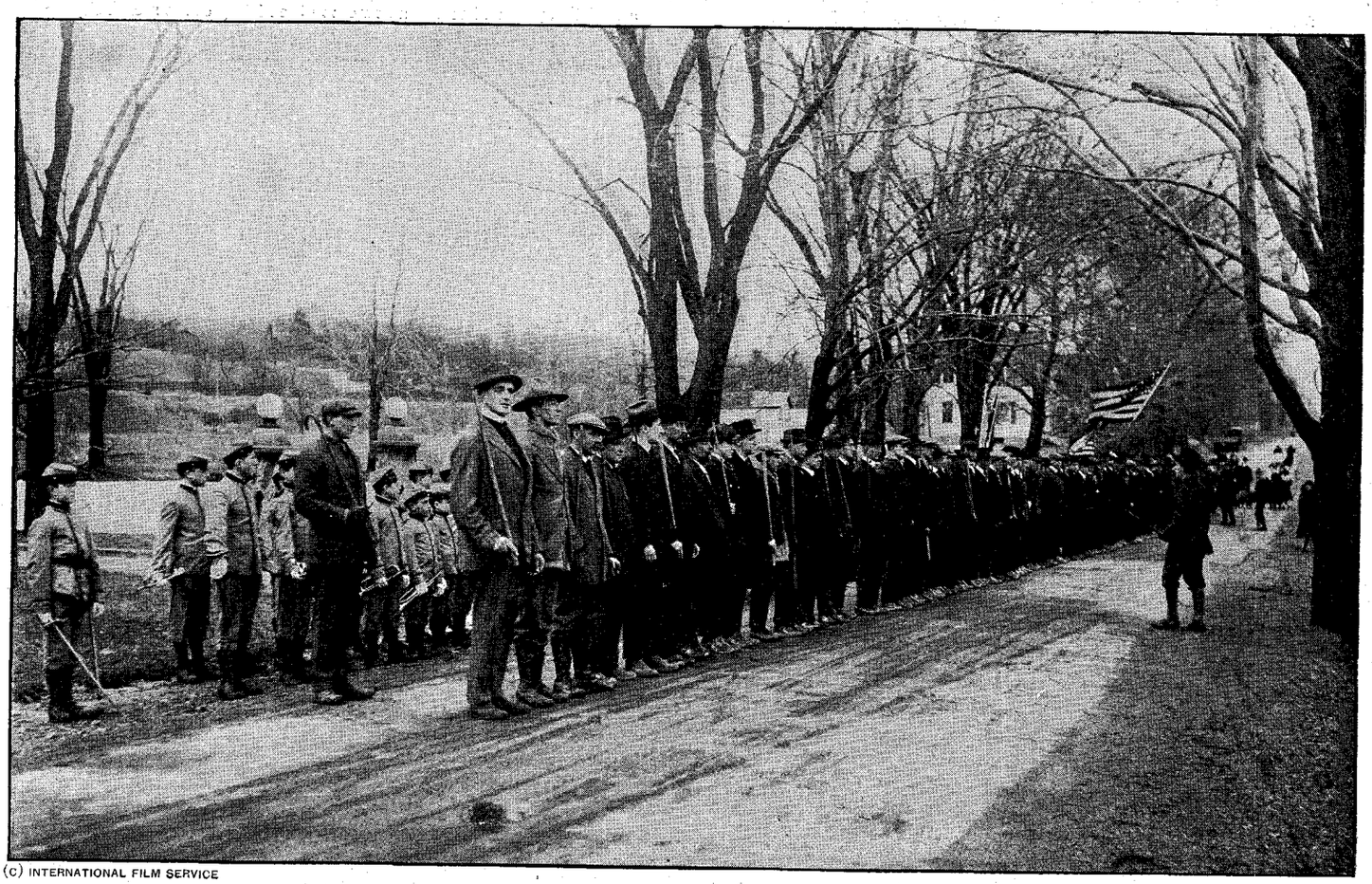
COLLEGE MEN MAY BE CALLED ON TO REPEAT THIS "RUSH" ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE



(c) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

A HOME DEFENSE LEAGUE ASSEMBLING

DEFENDERS OF THEIR COUNTRY—THE TRAINING THAT WILL MAKE EFFECTIVE SOLDIERS

"England's battles were won on the football fields of Eton," is a familiar statement of the value of athletic training in warfare. The picture at the top of the page shows what may be considered good preliminary training for an assault on a fortification. It was taken recently at the annual "Jumbo Rush" of Tufts College, Massachusetts. The other photograph shows the assembling of a home defense league at Sparkill, New York, and can doubtless be matched in many other parts of the country by similar pictures of organizations that are alive to the National crisis

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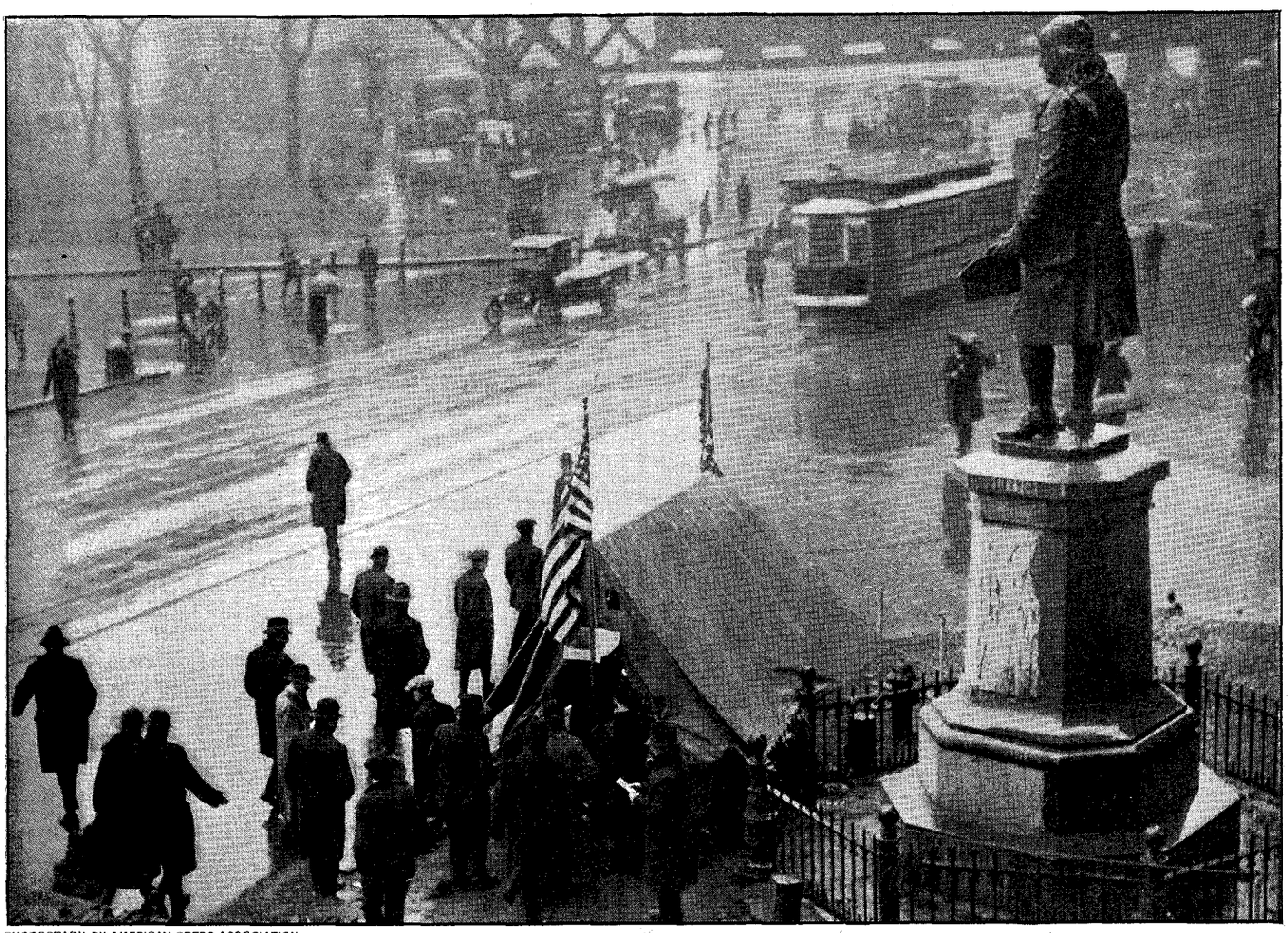

PHOTOGRAPH BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

A RECRUITING STATION IN PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, NEAR THE FRANKLIN STATUE

(c) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

WOMEN STIMULATING NAVAL RECRUITING BY PERSONAL WORK IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY, USING THEIR AUTOMOBILE AS FLYING HEADQUARTERS

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY IN NEW YORK CITY

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Defend the People

A Unique Vote on

The National Security League recently made a poll of the Legislatures and the Mayors of every State in the Union on the question of Universal Military Training. Here is a digest, very remarkable in what it shows, of that poll: THE LEGISLATURES of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Iowa, Wyoming, and Washington, and the Rhode Island House, have passed with hardly a dissenting vote, resolutions urging the new Congress to enact a UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING LAW.

MAINE

Charles P. Lemaire, *Lewiston*
John F. Woodman, *Bangor*
F. H. Nickerson, *Brewer*
H. Shall, *Houlton*
Samuel J. Mitchell, *Sanford*
Frederic E. Boothby, *Waterville*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Fred N. Beckwith, *Dover*
A. A. Beaton, *Franklin*
Geo. T. Munsey, *Laconia*

VERMONT

Adelbert W. Braisted, *Burlington*
F. Mitchell, *Montpelier*
James E. Timmons, *Winooski*
E. W. Gibson, *Brattleboro*

MASSACHUSETTS

James M. Curley, *Boston*
W. D. Rockwood, *Cambridge*
Justice L. Moore, *Chelmsford*
Edward E. Willard, *Chelsea*
George D. Gibb, *Dedham*
Frank H. Tass, *Fitchburg*
John A. Stoddard, *Gloucester*
George H. Newhall, *Lynn*
Frank S. Banks, *Maynard*
James S. Russell, *Milton*
Chas. S. Ashley, *New Bedford*
A. C. Bingham, *Norwood*
Geo. M. Underwood, *Orange*
James A. Cody, *Rockland*
Henry P. Benson, *Salem*
Eben J. Williams, *Waltham*
Arthur F. Thayer, *Ware*
T. F. Kenneally, *Whitman*
Peter McPhee, *Framingham*
Dennis J. Sullivan, *Milford*
Harold E. Sweet, *Attleboro*

CONNECTICUT

Clifford B. Wilson, *Bridgeport*
Anthony Sunderland, *Danbury*
A. J. Deane, *Hamden*
Howard I. Taylor, *Manchester*
Harold M. Meed, *Middletown*
Samuel Campner, *New Haven*
John Humphrey, *New London*
Merwin Hine, *New Milford*
Paul Harstrom, *Norwalk*
Allyn L. Brown, *Norwich*
A. H. Lister, *Plymouth*
John M. Leach, *Stafford Springs*
John J. Treat, *Stamford*
H. E. Coe, *Torrington*
Martin Sculley, *Waterbury*

NEW YORK

John Purroy Mitchel, *New York City*
Joseph W. Stevens, *Albany*
Schuyler Hazard, *Albion*
Jas. R. Cline, *Amsterdam*
Mark I. Koon, *Auburn*
C. F. Travis, *Catskill*
James S. Calkins, *Cohoes*
G. M. Hoagland, *Cortland*
J. A. Taylor, *Dunkirk*
H. W. Hoffman, *Elmira*
Henry C. Drake, *Fredonia*
William Reed, *Glens Falls*
Charles S. Harvey, *Hudson*
Frederick E. Bates, *Ithaca*
Samuel A. Carlson, *Jamestown*
Borden E. Smith, *Johnstown*
Palmer Caufield, Jr., *Kingston*
A. Zoller, *Little Falls*
A. N. Thompson, *Middletown*
Chas. A. Hyman, *Newark*
J. D. Wilson, *Newburgh*
George W. Whitehead, *Niagara Falls*
Albert W. Twigger, *Ossining*
Lester H. Crumb, *Peekskill*
Hiram H. Edgerton, *Rochester*
John Hoag, *Salamanca*
W. P. Butler, *Saratoga Springs*
Franklin F. Burns, *Troy*
Isaac R. Breen, *Watertown*
Farrington M. Thompson, *White Plains*

NEW JERSEY

Mark M. Fagan, *Jersey City*
Fredrick W. Donnelly, *Newton*
C. G. F. Patrick, *Asbury Park*
Norrall F. Mountain, *East Orange*
Victor Mvralag, *Elizabeth*
Clinton H. Blake, Jr., *Englewood*
Thomas C. Elvins, *Hammonton*
W. H. Lundley, *North Plainfield*
Emil Diebitsch, *Nutley*
J. Ten Broeck, *Perth Amboy*
Leighton Calkins, *Plainfield*
Charles Browne, *Princeton*
Harry Simmons, *Rahway*
Daniel A. Garber, *Ridgewood*
N. A. N. Grier, *Salem*
William T. Steel, *Somerville*
Ruford Franklin, *Summit*
Wm. A. Brady, *Union*
William F. Vosseler, *West Orange*

VIRGINIA

George Ainslie, *Richmond*
Charles Broun, *Roanoke*
A. A. Moss, *Newport News*
Wyndham R. Mayo, *Norfolk*
R. Gillian, *Petersburg*
Julian F. Ward, *Winchester*
Harry Wooding, *Danville*

WEST VIRGINIA

H. G. Kirk, *Wheeling*
G. E. Breece, *Charleston*
Anthony Bowen, *Fairmont*
E. Schon, *Huntington*

KENTUCKY

James C. Rogers, *Lexington*
W. M. Salisbury, *Ashland*
A. Y. Paterson, *Bowling Green*
W. C. Quinby, *Dayton*
R. T. Stowe, *Hopkinsville*
J. Wesley Lee, *Maysville*
A. J. Livingston, *Newport*
Frank N. Burns, *Paducah*
Samuel Rice, *Richmond*
D. T. Matlack, *Winchester*

TENNESSEE

R. E. Wing, *Nashville*
J. W. E. McMillan, *Knoxville*
Jesse M. Littleton, *Chattanooga*
S. E. Millen, *Johnson City*

PENNSYLVANIA

Thomas B. Smith, *Philadelphia*
E. H. Meals, *Harrisburg*
Edward H. Filbert, *Reading*
W. S. McDowell, *Chester*
C. E. Rhodes, *Altoona*
Jos. G. Armstrong, *Pittsburg*
Harry C. Rulon, *Bloomsburg*
Herman W. Worth, *Bradford*
Thomas Scott, *Bristol*
John T. Loftus, *Carbondale*
A. H. Swing, *Coatesville*

Wyndham R. Mayo, *Mayor of Norfolk, Va.,* says—"No man should, under any circumstances, be permitted to enjoy the assets unless he is willing to assume his due share of the liabilities of life."

L. W. Truitt, *Mayor of Bozeman, Mont.,* says—"I believe that Military Training would be of great benefit to our young men should their services never be needed in the field."

W. J. Pierpont, *Mayor of Savannah, Ga.,* says—"The duty of the citizens to the government calls for Military Service and sacrifice from all and not from the few."

H. F. Blaney, *Coaldale*
A. J. Hoag, *Du Bois*
D. W. Nevin, *Easton*
Jacob Evans, *Forest City*
Fred W. Brown, *Franklin*
John G. Davis, *Freeland*
H. M. Stokes, *Hanover*
James J. Wood, *Kane*
Willis F. Beach, *Knoxville*
H. L. Trout, *Lancaster*
G. A. Leopold, *Lewistown*
Chas. E. Donahue, *Lock Haven*
B. B. Shultz, *Luzerne*
John E. Reynolds, *Meadville*
N. G. Dunlop, *Monessen*
John L. Shield, *Mt. Pleasant*
Louis P. Lincoln, *Munhall*
A. D. Newell, *New Castle*
Samuel N. Shaffer, *Plymouth*
F. Pierce Mortimer, *Pottsville*
W. Newton Porter, *Scottdale*
Wm. R. Conrad, *Tamaqua*
E. Clay White, *Tarentum*
Richard Beaston, *Tyrone*
Geo. M. Bailey, *Uniontown*
C. S. Keabb, *Warren*
J. R. Elree, *West Chester*
R. Nelson Bennett, *Wilkes-Barre*
E. S. Hugentugler, *York*
Edmund Jermyn, *Scranton*
A. S. Rhoads, *Milton*

MARYLAND

Thomas W. Koon, *Cumberland*
S. R. Teddy, *Frostburg*

DELAWARE

James F. Price, *Wilmington*

RHODE ISLAND

Joseph H. Gainer, *Providence*
Clark Bunstick, *Newport*
Giles W. Easterbrooks, *Pawtucket*
Robert G. McMeehan, *East Providence*
Charles D. Kimball, *South Kingstown*
Everett E. Whipple, *Westerly*
A. Archambault, *Woonsocket*

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T. L. Kirkpatrick, *Charlotte*
J. E. Rankin, *Asheville*
P. Q. Moore, *Wilmington*
P. G. Sawyer, *Elizabeth City*
A. H. Bangert, *New Bern*
L. F. Tillery, *Rocky Mount*
Warren N. Meadson, *Salisbury*
E. T. Stewart, *Washington*

SOUTH CAROLINA

T. T. Hyde, *Charleston*
L. A. Griffith, *Columbia*

GEORGIA

A. S. Candlin, *Atlanta*
James R. Littleton, *Augusta*
Bridges Smith, *Macon*
L. G. Council, *Americus*
Robt. O. Arnold, *Athens*
W. E. Wood, *Dalton*
W. W. Robinson, *Dublin*
Drew W. Paulk, *Fitzgerald*
A. B. Assington, *Rome*
W. J. Pierpont, *Savannah*
T. B. Converse, Jr., *Valdosta*
Scott T. Beaton, *Waycross*
John C. Cook, *Columbus*

ALABAMA

George B. Ward, *Birmingham*
W. T. Robertson, *Montgomery*
H. Pillans, *Mobile*
J. W. Vandever, *Talledega*
E. C. Payne, *Albany*
L. L. Scarborough, *Anniston*
T. T. Terry, *Huntsville*

MISSISSIPPI

Walter A. Scott, *Jackson*
J. J. Hayes, *Vicksburg*
Benj. J. Warriner, *Corinth*
Chas. Henck, *Brookhaven*
John M. Dabney, *Meridian*

FLORIDA

S. A. Anderson, *Miami*
J. E. T. Bowden, *Jacksonville*
George H. Hinrichs, *Pensacola*
A. J. Moseley, *Lake City*

LOUISIANA

Martin Behrman, *New Orleans*
J. McW. Ford, *Shreveport*
George L. Riling, *Lake Charles*

OHIO

C. Thornton, *Youngstown*
Charles W. Milroy, *Toledo*
Charles A. Stolberg, *Canton*
W. J. Lamb, *Akron*
James A. Cahill, *Chillicothe*
Arthur J. White, *Delaware*
George N. Leasure, *Delphos*

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with a People's Army

Universal Military Training

Physical and military training in the primary and elementary schools is required by law in the States of New Jersey, New York, Utah, Arizona, and Wyoming.

396 Mayors of cities of over 5,000 population in all parts of the country, and representing a total of 19,374,153 inhabitants, are unqualified and enthusiastic advocates of UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING. The list follows:

George H. Edwards, *Mayor of Kansas City, Mo.,* says—"I am pleased to add my name to the list of those endorsing a Universal Military Training Law. Twenty-five thousand Kansas City citizens have just endorsed Universal Service at a public mass-meeting."

J. E. Wyand, *Mayor of Muskogee, Okla.,* says—"I am heartily in favor of a Universal Military Training Law, not alone for national preparedness, but for the inestimable value to the individual."

T. P. Peter, *Dover*
George Kinney, *Fremont*
F. W. Biehl, *Galion*
J. C. Weaver, *Greenville*
George H. Lingrel, *Kenton*
George Tedey, *Lakewood*
F. H. Lowney, *Mansfield*
James Ralston, *Martins Ferry*
C. N. Anderson, *Norwalk*
H. E. Engelhardt, *Norwood*
L. A. Moore, *Lorain*
E. G. Huntington, *Painesville*
H. H. Kaps, *Portsmouth*
Henry J. Nailor, *St. Bernard*
G. M. Raudabaugh, *St. Marys*
Walter K. Keppel, *Tiffin*
C. S. Mark, *Van Wert*
H. Barnes, *Wellsville*
William Dodds, *Xenia*
W. H. Webster, *Zanesville*
G. W. Schrayer, *Dayton*

NEBRASKA

J. P. Dahlman, *Omaha*
C. W. Kilber, *Kearney*
Charles G. Rijou, *Grand Island*
William Madgerd, *Hastings*

INDIANA

M. J. Hosey, *Fort Wayne*
P. E. Smith, *Elkhart*
Samuel F. Spohn, *Goshen*
James S. Wales, *Alexandria*
Thomas Barnes, *Lafayette*
Joseph E. Turner, *Linton*
Frank V. Guthrie, *Logansport*
James E. Crozier, *Madison*
James O. Batchelor, *Marion*
Alonzo K. Grant, *Mt. Vernon*
J. Ross, *Seymour*
Perry L. Sisson, *Valparaiso*
James M. House, *Vincennes*
James Wilson, *Wabash*
Oliver Gard, *Frankfort*
W. C. Murphy, *Crawfordsville*

ILLINOIS

Charles T. Baumann, *Springfield*
H. P. Pearsons, *Evanston*
W. C. Lewman, *Danville*
E. R. Duvall, *Belleville*
William W. Ray, *Belvidere*
E. K. Porter, *Carbondale*
George B. Crispin, *Charleston*
D. J. W. Luigel, *Collinsville*
Daniel Dinneen, *Decatur*
P. N. Joslin, *De Kalb*
John L. Conger, *Galesburg*
T. Y. Gregg, *Harrisburg*
G. H. Gibson, *Harvey*
H. J. Rogers, *Jacksonville*
William C. Barber, *Joliet*
E. F. Bradford, *Ottawa*
H. M. Orr, *La Salle*
S. B. Dawson, *Macomb*
F. A. Garesche, *Madison*
F. E. Bell, *Mattoon*
H. A. Murphy, *Pana*
Charles Schaefer, *Pekin*
John J. Massieon, *Peru*
William McConochie, *Rock Island*

MICHIGAN

James W. Marsh, *Battle Creek*
R. P. Welton, *Bay City*
A. D. Billings, *Adrian*
R. H. Mullen, *Cadillac*
Earl F. Johnson, *Flint*
H. W. Nordhouse, *Manistee*
John L. Black, *Port Huron*
C. W. Brown, *Ypsilanti*

WISCONSIN

J. S. Konkel, *Superior*
Charles H. Fleming, *Kenosha*
John E. Barron, *Eau Claire*
Mathew P. Bellow, *Oconto*
F. A. Walters, *Stevens Point*
H. E. Marquardt, *Wausau*

MINNESOTA

V. R. Irvin, *St. Paul*
J. H. Truax, *Duluth*
Jacob R. Kolliner, *Stillwater*
E. E. Webber, *Chisholm*
H. M. Dixon, *Cloquet*
H. W. Misner, *Crookston*
Leonard Erikson, *Fergus Falls*
L. A. Fritscher, *New Ulm*
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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of April 4, 1917

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Join the Allies.
Reference: Editorial, page 603; also pages 604–607, 608–610.
Questions:

1. Joining the Allies is the greatest question that has arisen for America to answer since the days of slavery. Very careful study and much thinking should be given to this topic. 2. Should the United States consider itself forever bound to follow the advice of Washington as to "entangling alliances"? In answering consider the age in which this advice was given, the fact that the Constitution which he helped devise has from time to time been amended, the status of the United States then, the growth of internationalism since, and the present dangers to the liberties for which Washington fought. 3. What could America do by "going it alone" against Germany? Consider possible results of "going it alone" after peace has been arranged. 4. Restate and tell your opinion of the points made by Mr. Root, President Hibben, Mr. Fairchild, and Mayor Mitchel at the patriotic New York mass-meeting. Give reasons for agreeing or disagreeing with each point. 5. Are there different ways of showing that Germany is "the dreadful foe of *all* democracies"? 6. Does American history show that Americans like "*brave deeds*" better than "brave words"? 7. Do you consider America responsible for the preservation of democracy "*wherever* it has appeared in the world"? 8. Reproduce what Mr. Colcord and Mr. Lee have to say as to America's duty in the present war. Tell why you consider their advice sound or unsound. 9. Do you know of any policy short of war that will re-establish American interests and National and international rights?

B. Topic: The Submarine War.
Reference: Page 598.
Questions:

1. Make out a tabulated account of the results of Germany's campaign against merchant ships. How do these results appeal to you? 2. What judgment do you think history will render toward a nation that deliberately sinks hospital ships? 3. Suppose Germany forces England to her knees; what effect do you think such a result might have upon Russia? Japan? America? England? Future world politics? The peace and prosperity of the world? 4. Do American interests and our international obligations demand that we build ships, more ships, and still more ships? Discuss with care.

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Organized Labor and Supreme Court Decisions.
Reference: Editorial pages 603, 604; also 600, 602.
Questions:

1. Trace the history of trades-unionism in the United States. Compare this with its history in England and in other countries. 2. Point out clearly the effect of labor unions upon the supply of labor and upon wages. Are these and other results of organized labor good or bad? 3. What are the dangerous tendencies of organized labor as pointed out by The Outlook? Your opinion of The Outlook's view. 4. What signal services may labor unions render in the future if wisely managed? 5. What were the three decisions on labor matters handed down by the Supreme Court? Why important? 6. Does or does it not seem to you that National influences are too favorable toward laborers?

B. Topic: Federal Employees' Commission.
Reference: Page 602.
Questions:

1. Find out all you can about the Federal Workmen's Compensation Law and the extent of employers' liability laws in our various States. What is your opinion of these and other labor laws? 2. What are to be the duties of this new Federal Compensation Commission? 3. Are there any sound reasons for advocating the pensioning of all Federal employees after a certain number of years of service? Reasons against.

III—MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS

Topic: Cartoons and Current Events Illustrated.
Reference: Pages 601 and 613–615.
Questions:

1. How do you like this department of The Outlook? 2. Study every one of the cartoons and illustrations. What topics have they to do with? What information do you gather from this study? 3. What is *your own interpretation* of each of the cartoons and each of the illustrations?

IV—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. Internationalism should supplant nationalism. 2. Without independent and powerful nations there could be no substantial progress. 3. No nation is safe until it acts righteously. 4. The ideals of the United States are the most respected national ideals in the world. 5. The State itself is subject to law.

V—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(Define accurately the following words and expressions, all of which are found in The Outlook for April 4, 1917.)

Congratulation, Great Britain, reprisals, common law, administrative machinery, the Administration, clergyman, compensation, adminster, trades-unionism, *obiter dictum*, Supreme Court, Adamson Law, the Government, scintillating, palestric, aptitude, recalcitrant, Europe, efficient democracy, belated, delirious, "necessity knows no law," mollifier, apology, motive, recoup, bogey, crucible, avalanche, "entangling alliance," supinely, Prussianism.

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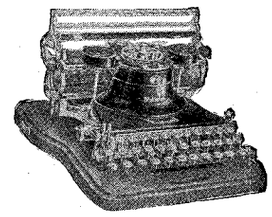

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Petite - for extra condensing
Miniature-private, refined letters.
Small Roman-neat business
Vertical Script - private letters.
Medium Roman-general letters.
Italic - emphasizing.
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Large Roman - sermons, lectures.
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because of the dainty small type and high individuality of the work. Its refined and æsthetic appearance, and also the language possibilities.

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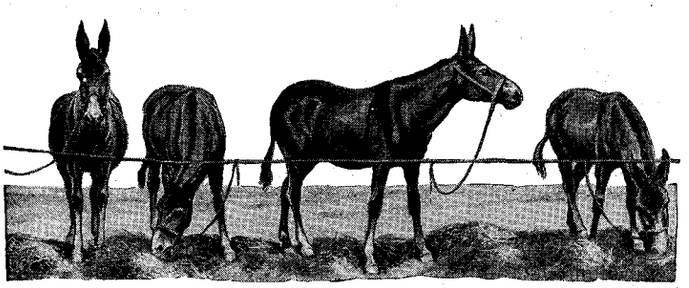
A little story that will appeal to the man who pays the coal bills—

RECENTLY a salesman of the Spencer Heater Company took a customer to see an installation of the Spencer boiler in the Fenway Theater of Boston.

As the manager of the theater was conducting them to the cellar he remarked:



"The Spencer is like a mule."

The salesman trembled, not knowing what kick was coming; but the manager went on:

"The mule is the thriftiest animal in the world—the least wasteful.

"Years ago I had charge of a railroad-construction camp in the West. We had a lot of mules and a lot of horses.

"We found that the mules never wanted to eat any more than they exactly needed, so we could throw enough fodder into their corral for a week, and it would last a week.

"The horses were kept separate They, of course, would stuff themselves. What they couldn't eat they would waste, so we had to calculate for them.

"But Mr. Mule thought for himself. He ate just the same amount each day and left the rest in good shape.

"That's why the Spencer Heater is like a mule—it eats no more coal than it needs. Fill it up with a quarter of a ton of Buckwheat, set the draft at the degree you want, and that coal drops down as regularly as if it had intelligence.

"The Spencer is as thrifty as a mule at his fodder."

Then the customer looked into the internals of the Spencer and saw *why*.

He saw the Spencer's matchless combination of magazine-feed and sloping grates. The magazine held the full day's supply of coal.

The sloping grates took care of it as it fed down on the fire and distributed it always at an *even depth*. No pyramid with a lot of dead fuel in the middle; but an automatic coal-action whereby all the fire was on its job all the time at maximum efficiency, and no waste at all. (*See diagram at right.*)

He also saw the unusual coal, a very small, hard coal which other heating-boilers can't burn successfully, but which the Spencer was especially built to burn.

That small coal cost 40 per cent less than the large sizes of domestic coal required by the ordinary heaters.

Yet it was as perfectly good coal as the larger sizes and no more tons of it were needed.

That low-priced coal—over a third less in cost than the ordinary coal—and the superior economy of the coal-action was all the argument he needed. *He bought*, and is today another "booster" for the Spencer.

Those are strong reasons, too, why *you* would like the Spencer Super-Standard Heater.

Other very forcible reasons for the Spencer are:

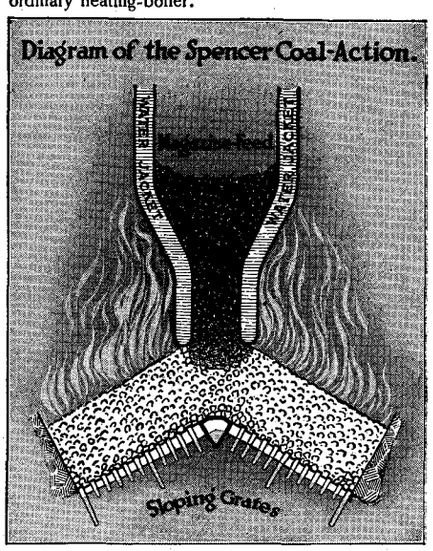
(1) Its Saving of Labor, as it requires attention but twice a day in coldest weather, and only once in mild weather.

(2) Its perfectly Even Heat, at any degree you desire, day and night.

Send for the Spencer Booklet. Take it up, through your Architect, with his Consulting Engineer and Heating Contractor. The Spencer is adapted to *any* system of steam, vapor, or hot-water radiators.

The Low-priced Coals

The low-priced hard coal usable in a Spencer may be No. 1 Buckwheat or Pea in the East; Semi-anthracite or Lignite may be used in the West; Buckwheat and Pea-Coke, anywhere. These coals cost, in normal times, from One-Third to One-Half less than the large domestic sizes needed for the ordinary heating-boiler.



This diagram shows the Magazine which feeds the coal all day, and the Sloping Grates which distribute the coal at even depth, keeping it all afire all the time, with no waste.

The Spencer Heater Company
400 Board of Trade Bldg.
Scranton, Pa.

BRANCHES: New York, 101 Park Ave.; *Chicago*, Railway Exchange; *Philadelphia*, Otis Building; *Boston*, 136 Federal St.; *St. Louis*, Syndicate Trust Bldg.; *Detroit*, Ford Bldg.; *Buffalo*, 1377 Main St.; *Denver*, 230 Fifteenth St.; *Minneapolis*, Plymouth Bldg.; *Des Moines*, Observatory Bldg.

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When the pivotal point of illness is past and convalescence begins, great care must be exercised in order to avoid the ever-threatening danger of a relapse. The weak, emaciated body needs an abundance of healthful, strength-giving food, but it must be of such a nature that it will not overtax the digestive system. The blood needs enriching, the nerves must be strengthened, the muscles must be built up to normal.

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The convalescent needs more than ordinary food to rebuild the wasted tissues into sturdy strength and vigor. Pabst Extract—made of choicest hops and barley malt, fortified with calcium hypophosphite and iron pyrophosphate—furnishes an ideal nourishment in predigested form and also acts as a bracing, reconstructive tonic. It is wonderfully effective—stimulates a desire for solid, wholesome food, and furnishes power to the system to draw quicker, better and greater energy from what is eaten. At the same time the gentle, soothing effects of the hops restores the nerves to their normal state, peaceful and refreshing sleep is induced, the muscles are strengthened and new life is given to the impoverished blood.

Pabst Extract, The "Best" Tonic, Fulfills Every Requirement

Don't be misled into resorting to drugs and stimulants, which often injure the delicate lining of the stomach, destroy the digestive glands and leave the patient in a worse condition than before. Pabst Extract—The "Best" Tonic—contains no harmful ingredients or habit-forming drugs, nor does it tax the weakened digestive organs. It is welcomed and assimilated by the weakest stomach. Pabst Extract is a tissue-building food as well as a tonic and is recommended by leading physicians throughout the United States.

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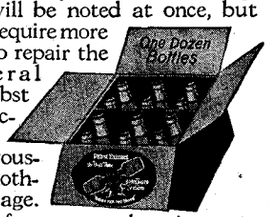
And insist upon its being Pabst Extract, The "Best" Tonic. Take a wineglassful before each meal and just before retiring. Its good effects will be noted at once, but naturally it will require more than one bottle to repair the ravages of several week's illness. Pabst Extract is also recommended for dyspepsia, nervousness, anaemia, motherhood and old age. Order a case from your druggist now.



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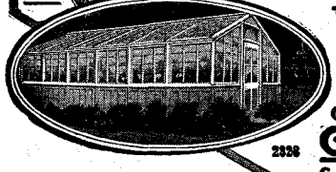

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POPPIES INSTEAD OF STARS

From the Rev. Richard D. Harlan we have received the following letter, which is in part a communication that has already been published in the Chicago "Herald" and the Philadelphia "Press." Mrs. Wharton's poem, concerning which he writes and which follows his letter, will, we believe, be always timely; no less timely because the American flag has now been placed by the President alongside the Union Jack of England and the Tricolor of France. Mr. Harlan's letter and the poem follow:

The apparent inevitableness of an open and active alignment of the United States with the Entente democracies of western Europe gives a new point to the remarkable poem by Mrs. Edith Wharton, entitled "The Great Blue Tent," which was cabled from Paris to the New York "Times" of August 25, 1915.

Because it was written almost two years ahead of the times, the poem did not attract the attention it deserved both on account of its profound international significance and its exquisite lyrical qualities. Recent and pending events give that poem such a poignant timeliness that it ought to be widely reprinted in the newspapers of America.

If The Outlook prints it, your readers will be interested in the following interpretative analysis of Mrs. Wharton's poem, "The Great Blue Tent." This analysis was made by a gifted journalist of my acquaintance; I have somewhat enlarged and adapted it for the purposes of this communication:

In the first four stanzas the American Flag tells how it has always stood for Freedom, and how it has sheltered beneath its peaceful folds all those who have fled from the tyranny and crushing militarism of Europe.

But while our Flag is thus boastfully reviewing the fifty years of peace and plenty in the United States suddenly it hears a cry from across the seas.

This cry of the flags comes afar from the Union Jack of the great Motherland, which shares with us the political and moral ideals that are the common heritage of the English-speaking races; it comes from the Tricolor of France, the chivalrous people that gave us such timely assistance during our own War of Independence; and it comes from the Flags of martyred Belgium and the Italy of Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Cavour.

The Flags of those nations in Europe that had learned the lessons of our own Lexington and Concord, and that are to-day desperately struggling to ordain that freedom shall not perish from the earth, are now calling to the Stars and Stripes. Their rousing and reproachful appeal, it will be seen, begins with the third line of the fifth stanza.

The ninth stanza opens with Old Glory's reply. Its mood has changed. At last it has caught that ardor for liberty which once shook it out to "the winds of war." And the concluding five stanzas voice the American Flag's noble and indignant appeal to the American people to awake from the sordid and shameful slumber into which they have fallen and to align themselves openly and effectively with the European democracies in the tremendous fight which they are making against the militaristic

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Poppies Instead of Stars (Continued)

autocracies of the countries of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey for the freedom of the world.

In such a struggle there can be no question as to the side that ought to be taken and will be taken by the America of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

RICHARD D. HARLAN.

Washington, D. C.

THE GREAT BLUE TENT

BY EDITH WHARTON

Come unto me, said the Flag,
Ye weary and sore oppressed;
For I am no shot-riddled rag,
But a great blue tent of Rest.

Ye heavy-laden, come
On the aching feet of dread,
From ravaged town, from murdered home,
From your tortured and your dead.

All they that beat at my crimson bars
Shall enter without demur.
Though the round earth rock with the wind of wars,
Not one of my folds shall stir.

See, here is warmth and sleep,
And a table largely spread;
I give garments to them that weep,
And for gravestones I give bread.

But what, through my inmost fold,
Is this cry on the winds of war?
"Are you grown so old, are you grown so cold,
O Flag that was once our Star?

"Where did you learn that bread is life,
And where that fire is warm—
You, that took the van of a world-wide strife,
As an eagle takes the storm?

"Where did you learn that Men are bred
Where hucksters bargain and gorge;
And where that down makes a softer bed
Than the snows of Valley Forge?

"Come up, come up to the stormy sky,
Where our fierce folds rattle and hum,
For Lexington taught US how to fly,
And WE dance to Concord's drum."

O Flags of Freedom, said the Flag,
Brothers of wind and sky;
I, too, was once a tattered rag,
And I wake and shake at your cry.

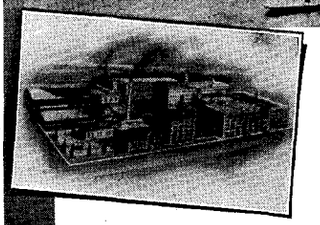
I tug and tug at the anchoring place,
Where my drowsy folds are caught;
I strain to be off on the old fierce chase
Of the foe we have always fought.

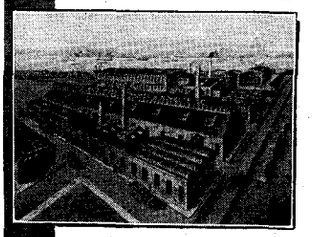
O People I made, said the Flag,
And welded from sea to sea,
I am still the shot-riddled rag
That shrieks to be free, to be free.

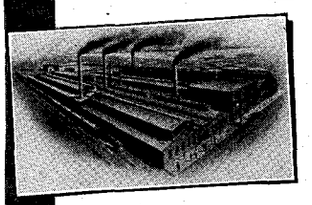
Oh, cut my silken ties
From the roof of the palace of Peace;
Give back my Stars to the skies,
My Stripes to the storm-striped seas.

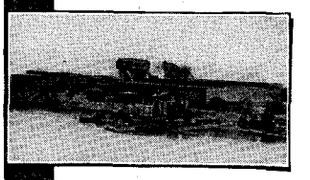
Or else, if you bid me yield,
Then down with my crimson bars,
And o'er all my azure field
Sow poppies instead of Stars.

$125,000,000 flowed into Baltimore in 1915 and 16









IN the past two years new and old industries immediately around the Baltimore harbor front have spent and are now spending sums aggregating $125,000,000.

This is permanent business, ***not war time development.***

Why?

Ask Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who is spending $50,000,000 here to establish the largest steel plant on the Atlantic seaboard. Why did he select Baltimore?

Ask the Presidents of any of the following great industries:

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U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York.
Prudential Oil Corporation, 17 Battery Place, New York.
Baltimore Sheet and Tinplate Company, 61 Broadway, New York.
Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway, New York.
Baltimore Car and Foundry Company (Standard Steel Car Company), Pittsburgh, Pa.
Texas Oil Company, 17 Battery Place, New York.
Atlantic Refining Company, 310 Produce Exchange, New York.
Central Foundry Company, 90 West Street, New York.
Curtis Bay Chemical Company, 27 William Street, New York.
Baltimore Copper Smelting and Refining Co., 120 Broadway, New York
Raymond Concrete Pile Company, 140 Cedar Street, New York.
U. S. Asphalt Refining Company, 90 West Street, New York.
Maryland Steel Company, 61 Broadway, New York.
Air Reduction Sales Company, 120 Broadway, New York.
Linde Air Products Company, 42nd Street Bldg., New York.

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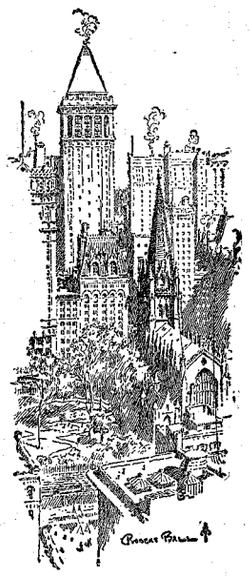

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IF you are undecided as to the appointing of an executor and trustee under will, call on or write to our officers and let them explain our facilities for handling estates.

The appointment of an executor and trustee is a very important matter and ought not be postponed. The safety and interests of your heirs require that you make a wise appointment, and prudence requires that you do it *now*.

Our booklet, "Let's Choose Executors and Talk of Wills," contains much valuable information for will makers.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street New York
Resources over $250,000,000

Wanted—Another Ostermoor

"Somewherein this happy land," as De Wolf Hopper used to say in his immortal "Casey," there is another Ostermoor.

Not necessarily another mattress. In this case "Ostermoor" stands for a lot of other things, at present unknown, which might be made equally famous by Magazine Advertising.

Once there was no nationally-known soap. Now, probably folks buy by brand name more soap than any other household article.

Not so long ago very few housewives thought of using canned soups. Soup could be made so easily at home. Yet the sale of canned soups, advertised extensively in magazines, increased 204% from 1909 to 1914

There's nothing so constantly worn and so frequently worn out as shoes, and yet for this country of something like 25,000,000 families there are mighty few shoes advertised.

True of canned vegetables and fruits, too, and yet the tendency in housekeeping is surely toward ready-prepared dishes. Can you think of a brand name for tomatoes?

You can't name, right off hand, a brand of canned salmon, can you? Chances are you just ask for "a can of salmon." Also you might eat more salmon if you were sufficiently urged.

One would think that the Life Insurance companies, since their market is so universal, would constantly drive home in Magazine Advertising the protective value of life insurance, and pave the way for their agents. It would speed up the writing of life insurance, make life insurance really popular, and increase the incomes of thousands of agents.

A former big——concern would give a lot of money if it could find a way out of its failing business. It has had all kinds of insurance, except Magazine Advertising.

Mr. Manufacturer, think, *think* over your line. Is there not something in it which could be made a specialty—the leader? Do enough people use it to make it a safe bet that a million might? Offer it to them through Magazine Advertising. Will you talk it over with us?

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American Magazine	Garden Magazine	McCall's	Short Stories
Century	Good Housekeeping	Metropolitan	Smith's
Christian Herald	Harper's Bazar	Mother's Magazine	Something-To-Do
Collier's Weekly	Harper's Magazine	National Geographic	Sunset
Continent	Hearst's	Outlook	To-day's Housewife
Cosmopolitan	House and Garden	Popular	Vanity Fair
Country Life	Independent	Red Cross Magazine	Vogue
Countryside Magazine	Judge	Review of Reviews	Woman's Home Companion
Every Week	Leslie's Weekly	St. Nicholas	World's Work

THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

Autumn. A Novel. By Muriel Hine (Mrs. Sidney Coxon). The John Lane Company, New York. $1.40.

Golden Arrow (The). By Mary Webb. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.50.

A story of the Welsh hill country written with quiet power and real feeling.

In a Little Town. By Rupert Hughes. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.35.

The comedy and pathos of rural town life in the Middle West agreeably told in sketches and tales.

Road to Understanding (The). By Eleanor H. Porter. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.40.

In part a sequel to the author's popular "Just David."

Tiger's Coat (The). By Elizabeth Dejeans. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $1.50.

A tale of passion and mystery with a heroine of mixed blood who has some of the tiger in her outward self but is faithful and fine-natured at heart. The romance is well built up, and, on the whole, well written, though a trifle feverish in parts.

Till the Clock Stops. By J. J. Bell. Duffield & Co., NewYork. $1.35.

A clever detective story by an author who has written even more clever humorous stories of Scottish character and dialect.

Vesprio Towers. By Theodore Watts-Dunton. The John Lane Company, New York. $1.35.

Folk-lore, legend, and family superstitions are the background of this delicately told story of English life.

What He Least Expected. By Holworthy Hall. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $1.50.

The author always makes his characters talk easily and amusingly, but his plot is too complicated and unreal to rivet attention.

Yeoman Adventurer (The). By George W. Gough. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.40.

An unusually good specimen of the old-fashioned semi-historical romance with the scene laid in England during the Stuart rebellion of 1745. Plot and incident are well worked out.

BIOGRAPHY

Life and Letters of Christopher Pearse Cranch (The). By His Daughter, Leonora Cranch Scott. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $3.50.

Largely autobiographical through extracts from letters. Poet and artist, friend of Browning and George William Curtis, Mr. Cranch was one of the most interesting Americans of the last generation.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

In Canada's Wonderful Northland. By W. Tees Curran and H. A. Calkins. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York. $2.50.

Mount Rainier. A Record of Exploration. Edited by Edmond S. Meany. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

Paraguay. By W. H. Koebel. (The South American Series). Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Is Christianity Practicable? By William Adams Brown, Ph.D., D.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25.

"The great need is to Christianize Christendom," said President Hitchcock, of Union Seminary, a half-century ago. Professor Brown virtually repeats it: "There is no such thing yet as a Christian nation." He sees national self-interest the ruling principle of Christian diplomats. Our own social system is largely selfish and unchristian.

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The New Books (Continued)

For individuals Christianity has proved practicable. But even "Christian theologians" tell us it is impracticable for the State. The war bred of this doctrine challenges those who believe the contrary to justify their faith in the social message of Christianity. It also teaches how the churches, which failed to make any serious attempt to prevent it, should learn to prevent similar failures hereafter. For effective contribution to this result we must "clean up our own back yard."

Incited by the Federation of the Japanese Churches and by a committee representing all the organized Christian agencies in Japan, Dr. Brown, as Union Seminary lecturer in the Far East, gave at Kyoto, Kobe, Osaka, and Tokyo the lectures comprised in this volume, on the World Crisis, the Christian Interpretation of History, the Christian Programme for Humanity, the Duty for To-Morrow, and What the Church Can Do. Published in Japan and here, equally serviceable there and here, they signalize and cement a mutual friendship.

POETRY

Golden Verses of Pythagoras (The). By Fabre d'Olivet. Translated by Nayan Louise Redfield. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $3.75.

Poets of the Future (The). A College Anthology for 1915-16. Edited by Henry T. Schnittkind. The Stratford Company, Boston. $1.

Rhodanthe; or, The Rose in the Garden of the Soul's Delight. A Poetic Fantasy by Charles Louis Palms. The Marion Press, Jamaica, N. Y.

Stars and Fishes, and Other Poems. By George Rostrevor. The John Lane Company, New York. $1.25.

EDUCATIONAL

School and College Credit for Outside Bible Study. Survey of a Non-Sectarian Movement to Encourage Bible Study. By Clarence Ashton Wood. The World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y. $1.50.

Sunday-schools are better than they once were, but they still fail to hold most of our boys and girls. But Sunday-schools are as yet hardly educational in the sense of getting academic recognition. They may, however, if a scheme of school credits for Bible study continues to succeed in North Dakota and Colorado. The Outlook has commended this plan. According to it, public schools, recognizing the cultural value of Bible study, grant academic recognition therefor, leaving to the Church the responsibility of interpretation. Neither Catholic, Protestant, nor Jew should object to this, because each can teach his version of the Bible in his own way, the public schools concerning themselves only with what the pupil has done in the geographical, historical, and literary aspects of the Bible, and giving credit for what the pupil has accomplished in these directions in the Sunday-school. When the plan was adopted, The Outlook was of the opinion that it must improve the quality of Sunday-school teaching, for Sunday-school teachers would realize that their work would be watched by educational experts. There are other advantages: the system must react beneficially upon the public school; it must co-ordinate the Sunday, parochial, and private schools with the public school; it must reduce sectarian differences; it must increase parental interest in religious education; finally, it must standardize, dignify, and encourage Bible study. Mr. Wood's carefully written volume describing the success which has attended the movement so far should be in the hands of all teachers.

[*Advertisement*]

What to Eat If Too Stout or Too Thin

BY R. W. LOCKWOOD

WITHOUT doubt, few people are satisfied with their present weight. The stout starve themselves, the thin stuff themselves, in their efforts to gain or lose a few pounds, as the case may be. Almost every day we receive letters from discouraged and disheartened people who have been through the "starving or stuffing" performance several times, asking if there is anything they can do to regulate their weight.

As most people suspect, the reason they are too stout or too thin is traceable, in most cases, to the foods they eat. But, contrary to the generally accepted opinion, weight is not due so much to the amount of food we consume as it is to the combinations of food we take into our stomachs.

For example, certain foods when eaten alone are perfectly all right for those who are inclined to be stout, yet when combined with other foods, which are also all right when eaten separately, must inevitably increase weight; and the opposite condition prevails in food combinations eaten by people who are too thin—it is the combinations of food they eat that keep them under their normal weight.

The effect of various food combinations on our weight was first brought to the attention of the public by Eugene Christian, who is perhaps the greatest food specialist in the country. Time and again, his directions have enabled people to gain or lose as much weight as they desired, without the use of drugs, medicine, exercise, special bathing, or in fact anything except his scientific combinations of good every-day foods.

In a recent talk with Eugene Christian he told me of several interesting cases which had come under his care. One was that of a lady prominent in Woman Suffrage work in New York City, who was very much over-weight when she went to him. Without drugs, or medicine, or exercise, but simply by learning how to combine her foods correctly, she lost 37 pounds in a few weeks and her health was vastly improved. I saw a letter she had written him afterward in which she said:

"When I came under your treatment, I weighed one hundred and ninety-seven pounds, was hardly able to walk, and was subject to most serious heart attacks upon the slightest exertion. And now I am so well, so strong, that my family and friends maintain that it is a miracle which has restored me to strength and vigor of life—certainly in my case the cure is more remarkable because of my sixty-seven years."

Another was a well-known minister who was about twenty-five pounds under-weight, anæmic, nervous, had superacidity, and could not assimilate his food. He had gradually declined for two years, although treated by one of New York's leading physicians. Three months after he had placed himself under Eugene Christian's care, he preached the first sermon he had been able to preach in nearly two years. This was over three years ago.

He has gained back every one of the twenty-five pounds he needed, and since has not missed a day from his arduous clerical work. His strength and vitality have steadily increased, and he is to-day healthy and athletic.

Another case which sticks in my mind is that of a Canadian gentleman who one year ago was 30 pounds below his normal weight. He possessed an unnatural appetite for all kinds of foods, especially sweets, and to satisfy this appetite constantly overate, taxing his organs of digestion and elimination beyond all their powers.

Notwithstanding the surplus amount of food which he ate, he could not gain the flesh which he so badly needed. The food simply turned sour in his stomach, constipation naturally followed, and the fermenting food-mass formed poisons which were absorbed into his blood. The result of this food-poisoning showed itself in a sallow complexion and rheumatism which was so bad in his feet that he could hardly get down the stairs.

Now, after only six months of eating the right combinations of food, he is feeling like a new man. He has taken on 30 pounds in weight, his stomach acidity and rheumatism are entirely gone, and his complexion has regained its former fresh and healthy look.

These are only a few of the many hundreds of cases which have come under Eugene Christian's care. But perhaps more important than the relation of correct food combinations to our weight is their relation to our general health, for it has been stated that over 90% of all sickness originates in the stomach. Thus constipation, acidity, fermentation, headaches, lassitude, weakness, and the many serious ills which result, are almost invariably caused by eating wrong food combinations.

But just as wrong eating is the cause of so many common illnesses, so will correct eating re-create and maintain both bodily vigor and mental energy. And by right eating I do not mean freak foods—I mean just good every-day foods properly combined. In fact, to eat correctly, it is not at all necessary to upset your table.

The word "diet" is one which to many people has an unpleasant sound—it makes us think of giving up all the things we like for those we have no taste for. But Eugene Christian's method is entirely different—instead of asking you to give up the things you enjoy, he suggests meals which are twice as enjoyable as those to which you have been accustomed.

To Eugene Christian's New York office come men and women for treatment who have tried most everything else, and rarely are they disappointed in the outcome. Some of the results he has attained read like fairy tales. I know of a number of instances where his rich patrons have been so grateful for their restoration to health and energy that they have sent him checks for $500 or $1,000 in addition to the amount of the bill when paying him.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a series of little lessons telling exactly what and how to eat in order to overcome the different conditions due to wrong eating.

These lessons (there are 24 of them) contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, covering all conditions of health and sickness, from infancy to old age, for all occupations, climates, and seasons. They include corrective menus for stomach acidity, fermentation, constipation, and the host of diseases which follow when these "warnings" are neglected. They also tell you how to select and combine your food at meals in order to reach your normal weight, whether it be under or over what you now weigh.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, every point is so thoroughly covered and clearly explained. You can start eating the very things that will remove the causes of your disease the day you receive the lessons, and it is quite possible you will secure some results from the very first meal.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating simply write the Corrective Eating Society, Inc., Dept. 154, 450 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial, with the understanding that you will either remit $3.00, the small fee asked, or return them.

Merely tear out and mail this form instead of writing a letter. It is a copy of the official blank adopted by the Society and will be honored at once.

CORRECTIVE EATING SOCIETY INC., Dept. 154, 450 Fourth Ave., New York City

You may mail me the 24 Lessons in Corrective Eating. 5 days after I receive them, I will either send you $3.00 (full payment) or remail them to you.

Name..... Address.....

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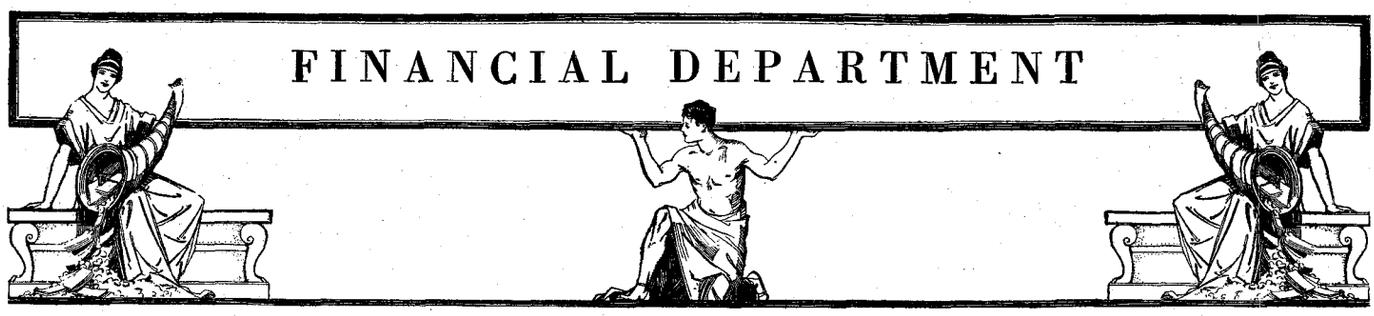

All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

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Before purchasing the securities of a Public Utility Corporation we exhaust every possible source of information which will shed light upon the character of the property. Independent legal, engineering and accounting authorities of highest reputation investigate every property whose bonds we offer.

Such a thorough analysis is economically possible only to organizations purchasing an entire issue.

Suppose that the fees for the investigation ot a property amount to $20,000. If the bond issue totals $10,000,000, the cost to each purchaser of a thousand-dollar bond is only $2.

In comparison with a thorough and exhaustive institutional investigation, any economical investigation by an individual would be superficial and incomplete.

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Send for our general circular Z–58, listing a wide variety of investigated issues.

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National City Bank Building, New York

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SYNDICATES

THE sale of securities by syndicates is now so general throughout the United States that a knowledge of syndicate operations is coming to be a part of every investor's education. All large borrowings are handled by syndicates; that is to say, by voluntary groups of bankers associated temporarily for the purpose of carrying through financial operations on a big scale.

THEIR NATURE AND PURPOSE

A syndicate is therefore a partnership formed to enter upon and to negotiate a financial transaction, a partnership to be dissolved by agreement or limitation upon the completion of the business, with or without a division of profits as the case may be.

The idea which prompts such an arrangement is the idea that in the union of many financial institutions there is a strength which warrants the assumption of great liabilities for the sake of eventual profit. This strength lies in two directions: first, in the ability of the syndicate group to sell the securities which it has purchased; and, second, in the ability of the members to take over and pay for the securities should they fail on the whole to distribute them among investors.

The originators of business of this kind naturally take the lead in the negotiations, and they become, in the logical order of things, the syndicate managers. For instance, the Morgan firm were syndicate managers in the Anglo-French Loan; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in the Paris; the National City Bank, in the Russian; the Continental and Commercial National Bank, in the Chinese; the Guaranty Trust Company, in the Argentine; Lee, Higginson & Co., in the Italian; Bonbright & Co., in the French Industrial Credits. No one of these firms carried through these respective undertakings single-handed and alone. This business is always "syndicated" among banking institutions and bond houses.

SYNDICATE PROCEDURE

When the war broke out in Europe, New York City had obligations maturing abroad amounting very close to one hundred million dollars, payable in gold. The financial community was in a panic. No single banking house could have undertaken to provide the gold with which to settle these obligations. As a result, a syndicate was headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., for the purpose of refinancing the obligations of the city of New York. This syndicate is mentioned here because it was a syndicate formed solely to preserve the city's credit, and for no other purpose. There were no profits. It is therefore an easy syndicate to understand in the consideration of the primary steps.

The syndicate having been completed in the union of the two banking firms above mentioned, it was determined to offer for subscription at par $150,000,000 in New York City 6 per cent notes maturing within one, two, and three years. Investors were quick to recognize that this offering of New York City bonds on a 6 per cent basis presented a real investment opportunity. Subscriptions, or orders, for bonds came from all parts of the country. In the language of syndicates, the issue was oversubscribed. The syndicate managers closed the subscription books, allotted the small subscriptions in full, and advised the large subscribers that their applications had been scaled down. Syndicates are always considerate of small subscriptions, because they know that the small investor is less apt to sell than the man of large affairs who subscribes for fifty thousand. The fewer bonds for sale, the more favorable the market—at least from the standpoint of the syndicate managers, or those who hold the bonds for investment. A syndicate is a success when it makes money, not only for the syndicate members, but for the subscribers as well.

SYNDICATES FOR PROFIT

In the syndicate above described there were no profits to distribute and no commissions of any kind paid to bond dealers who entered orders for the account of their clients. There were but two syndicate members; if the New York City bonds had not been oversubscribed, they would have been taken by the syndicate and paid for without further ado. This assuming of the responsibility for the success of an issue of securities is called "underwriting." In a large syndicate this underwriting is divided among numerous syndicate participants.

The term "participation" indicates that a dealer or an investment banker has assumed liability for a certain part of an underwriting. In taking a participation the participant hopes to receive a proportionate share of the profits, and he agrees in turn to take up his pro rata share of unsold bonds, if any remain at the expiration of the transaction.

A syndicate having been formed, the participants proceed to sell the securities in question at the price fixed. The offering is made in one of two ways, either for immediate sale, or more often for subscription, subject to allotment by the syndicate managers. When the offering is made for immediate sale, confirmations are sent out to buyers on receipt of orders and selling continues until the supply of securities is exhausted. When bonds are offered for subscription, the syndicate managers make acknowledgment of any orders received, and advise the buyer that the subscription has been entered subject to allotment at a later date.

Note is to be made of the fact that any investor may subscribe for bonds offered by a syndicate, but participations in underwritings are confined to dealers and financial institutions, very often to a selected list. The participants are chosen for their ability to sell, and for their ability to pay for their pro rata share of bonds should the syndicate fail to distribute them among investors. The subscribers may include the participants; in fact, most participants subscribe. They subscribe not only for their own account, but for the account of their clients to whom they sell. There are cases, however, where a participant does not enter a single subscription. Yet he participates in the profits arising out of the sale of the bonds by other participants. In that case he is said to "ride," and to ride means, briefly, to let the other participants do the work. It is apparent that if many participants are permitted to ride, the selling will not be accomplished, leaving many bonds to be taken up by the various syndicate members or participants at the expiration of the syndicate.

Such an operation can hardly be called successful, because the purpose is to sell the securities at a profit, not to distribute

ESTABLISHED 1865

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Successful, experienced investors agree that for utmost safety it is advisable to select investments secured by properties of varied character and location.

We have an exceptionally broad list of diversified 5½% and 6% securities in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 suitable to the most exacting requirements. We offer and recommend for your present funds four bond issues secured by these different classes of property:

Established Industrial Property — Company's earnings largely in excess of principal and interest requirements.

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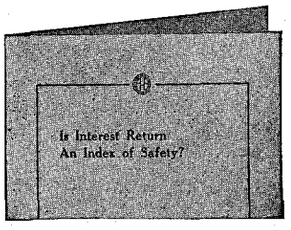

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In A Crisis

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BANKERS Founded A.D. 1858
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Franchises satisfactory and without burdensome requirements. Management excellent; dividends being paid.

Net earnings running at the rate of 30% ahead of last year and over three times interest on these bonds.

Price to yield about
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Circular O-4097

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33 Pine St. - - New York

Syndicates (Continued)

them among participants, only to come into the open market for resale at a later date. When a syndicate fails to accomplish a distribution of the securities which it has underwritten, the unsold bonds divided among participants are apt to become a drug on the market and to be sold below the original syndicate offering price.

TIME LIMITATIONS

A time limit is usually set on the joint partnership agreement which creates a syndicate. The syndicate managers may consider it necessary to allow three months in which to sell enough securities to close out the business and disband. On the other hand, if a large demand from investors is anticipated, due either to the popularity of the securities or the low price or both, the syndicate managers will usually offer for subscription subject to allotment, and will hold the subscription books open only long enough to assure more than enough orders. The recent syndicate offering of $80,000,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Company Collateral Trust 5 per cent bonds at 98 was subscribed for two or three times over before the books could be closed. As a result, only the small subscriptions could be allotted in full; in fact, orders for $10,000 of the bonds were scaled down to $2,000, and allotments were made on that basis. The result was that the great majority of the bonds were distributed in small amounts, ranging from $1,000 to $5,000, and the disappointment among investors was so keen that nobody was satisfied except the applicant for $1,000, who received his allotment in full. Such a demand arose for the bonds that they sold shortly after at 102 and interest. While this situation sharpened the disappointment of many larger subscribers, it must be remembered that if everybody had been allotted his full subscription the issue would not have had such a sudden appreciation in market value.

Where the selling is slow the time limitation may expire long before the syndicate can be closed. In these cases it is either extended or a new syndicate formed, often with the injection of some new members and some new spirit. If, however, the investment market does not take kindly to the issue, and there seems to be no chance of effecting the sale of the bonds, the syndicate is dissolved and the members buy their pro rata shares.

A TYPICAL CASE

The recent French Loan, amounting to $100,000,000 in 5½ per cent secured notes, convertible into 5½ per cent twenty-year bonds, was financed by a syndicate of the most powerful of American banking interests. In addition to the original group, there were numerous participants throughout the United States.

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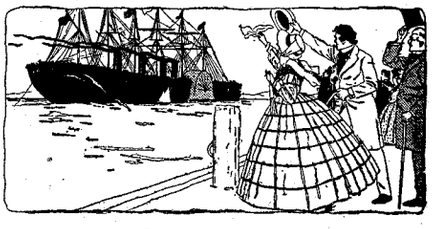

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Syndicates (Continued)

government obligations when the question of victory more clearly resolves itself.

This very simple outline of the nature and purpose of syndicate operations does not attempt to explain many technical details. The details would hardly add to the clearness of the above exposition. With a complete understanding of what a syndicate is, it is to be assumed that the investor will recognize the essential point, namely, that syndicates are not all of them successful.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q. I own some Canadian 5 per cent bonds due 1926, and have great faith in all Canadian securities. I hear now that Canada will float a new loan. If this is so, any particulars will be appreciated.

A. The Dominion of Canada is offering for subscription $150,000,000 20-year 5 per cent bonds, maturing March 1, 1937, at the rate of $960 for $1,000 par value.

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An attractive opportunity is afforded investors in this issue to buy the bonds on a partial payment basis. The bonds are not available in less than $1,000 denominations.

Practically any investment dealer can give you further particulars.

Free Booklets for Investors

Many of the investment bankers publish booklets and literature for the information of prospective investors. The following is a list of booklets which may be obtained by writing to the investment houses issuing them, mentioning The Outlook, or by writing direct to the Financial Editor of The Outlook:

Current Issue of "Bond Topics" and booklet entitled "Is Interest Return an Index of Safety?"—Circular O-315. A. H. Bickmore & Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

Farm Mortgages—List No. 58. A. G. Danforth & Co., Washington, Ill.

Public Utility and Municipal Bonds—Bulletin No. D. Bond Department, First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.

Booklet "Investing $100 to $10,000," Hambleton & Co.—Dept. C—41-43 Exchange Place, New York; 12-14 South Calvert St., Baltimore.

Profit-Sharing Timber Bonds—Booklet T-214. James D. Lacey Timber Company, 332 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Diversified $100 Bonds—Circular C 48. John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway, New York.

Booklet "The Dairy Farm Mortgage" and list. Markham & May Company, 1227 First National Bank Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Guaranteed First Mortgages—Booklet O. The Mortgage Guarantee Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

Public Utilities—Circular Z-58. The National City Company, National City Bank Building, New York.

"Bonds of Our Country"—Booklet L. New First National Bank, Dept. 12, Columbus, Ohio.

Diversified Investments—Circular No. 982 Z. Peabody, Houghteling & Co., 10 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

First Mortgage Bonds—Circular O-4097. Redmond & Co., 33 Pine St., New York.

"Investment Suggestions"—List No. 46. Sheldon-Morgan & Co., 42 Broadway, New York.

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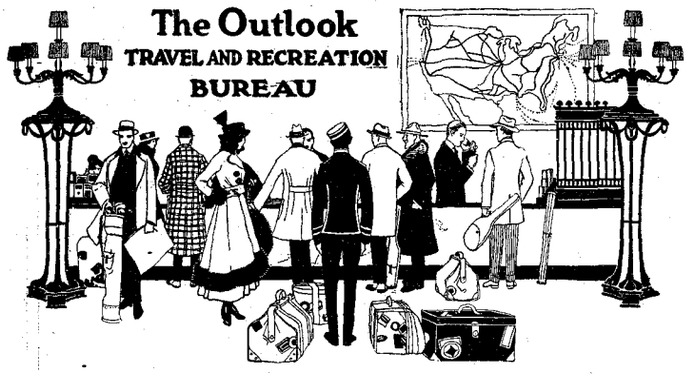

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